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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Vyshinsky Replies

NO one, except the Russians and their mentally conditioned satellites, will be misled by Mr. Vyshinsky's childish theatrical attempt before the General Assembly's Political Committee to demonstrate that the Communists alone desire an end to hostilities in Korea. His rhetorical "Hands up those who want an end to the Korean war" was, in fact, the measure of his ability to answer the charges which Mr. Cabot Lodge had categorically laid against Soviet Russia in the General Assembly. Even his admission that Russia was supplying war weapons to the Chinese Communist armies carried with it no sense of guilt; the "fact is on the record" and he shrugged it off with a "let's forget about it" attitude as though it was of no consequence. Nevertheless, it was a confession, however airily made, which confirmed the accusations levelled by the United States against Russia, and rendered puerile Mr. Vyshinsky's subsequent denial that his country was in any way responsible for continuation of the conflict in Korea. Without being provided with adequate war weapons the Chinese Communists would not have dared intervene in North Korea; and such less could they have sustained their fighting strength. The indictment against Russia has been substantiated by her own chief spokesman at the General Assembly.

BUT this, while important, does nothing to break the Korean deadlock. Mr. Vyshinsky has no new proposals to make, while the 54 members of the United Nations who approved of the Indian plan for settling the POW dispute which remains the only major obstacle to conclusion of an armistice, have no intention of departing from the basic principles embodied in the Indian proposals. It has been urged again by several UN delegates that renewed endeavours should be made to convince the Chinese Communists of the sincerity of purpose behind that peace offer, and because, short of trying to obtain a decisive end to the conflict through military operations, this offers itself as the only hope of securing an armistice, the suggestion commands itself. It is a task, however, which must fall to India, the one influential nation outside the Communist bloc which has direct diplomatic contact on an acceptable level with the Peking Government. The prospects of positive results may be remote, yet the effort should not be discouraged. To deny there is any room for further exploration of Communist China's willingness to acknowledge the United Nations' genuine desire to end the war in Korea is, in effect, to admit there is no longer any chance of a negotiated armistice. Such a proposition cannot yet be accepted.

Commons Approves The Queen's Titles

The House of Commons, overruling Scottish objections, tonight finally passed a bill through all its stages approving the Royal styles and titles by which Queen Elizabeth II will be known after her Coronation on June 2.

Several Scottish members, followed by Mr. Emyr Hughes, a Welsh sympathiser, walked out of the chamber as a protest. They objected to the Queen being called Elizabeth II because Scotland has never had a monarch of that name before and the 10th century Elizabeth was Queen only of England. They proposed to reject the bill because it did not provide

500 ARRESTED IN TEHERAN

Calm Restored Claims Radio PLOT AGAINST GOVERNMENT

Teheran, Mar. 3.

A total of 500 people were arrested in Teheran today, it was learned here tonight. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq was understood to have decided to leave to Parliament a certain degree of freedom to settle recent incidents on condition that the house agreed to help Mossadeq to "neutralise" trouble-making. Dr. Mossadeq in such case would not call for a vote of confidence but would extend the three-day time limit he had originally set for settlement of the present crisis.

This would give negotiators time to resume contacts with the royal court in an effort to smooth the recent conflict between the Shah and the Prime Minister.

Radio Teheran today said: "Calm now prevails in the Iranian capital where shops have reopened."

The radio said that the Parliamentary meeting scheduled for today had to be adjourned for lack of a quorum but deputies of the Iranian National Front had met privately to study the situation.

The Teheran Radio repeated Prime Minister Mossadeq's speech to the nation thanking the Iranian people for supporting the government and asking them to return to normal life to facilitate the Government's task of "dealing with the situation quietly."—France-Press.

WAVE OF ARRESTS

A wave of arrests today swept the Persian capital, still in political turmoil, as Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadeq sought to quell more demonstrations.

Some former Cabinet Ministers, a former Provincial Commander-in-Chief, 200 Communists, Army Generals, Senators and five newspapermen fell into police hands.

The government Security Committee, meeting in the Premier's home, approved a list of 170 people alleged to have been involved in a plot against Dr. Mossadeq's regime, according to the evening newspaper Kelhan.

Marshal Shahbakhti, former Commander-in-Chief of Azerbaijan, Jamal Ahmad, ex-opposition leader in the Majlis (Parliament) and Holim Hossein Forouhar, former Finance Minister, were among those arrested today and accused of plotting against the government.

Mr. Forouhar was a member of the Cabinet of General Ali Razmara who was assassinated two years ago next Saturday, and replaced by Dr. Mossadeq.

Two former Chiefs of the General Staff were among those listed for arrest—Marshal Amir Ahmad, also former War Minister and military Governor of Teheran, and General Garzen.

The 200 Communists were seized when police broke up a march down the main streets towards the Majlis Square, guarded by troops and tanks.

The Communists, who started their own demonstrations this week during the uproar between supporters of the Shah and Dr. Mossadeq, yelled: "Yankes go home" and "down with the American advisers."

The United States Embassy asked Americans living in the city to stay indoors.

The city streets, heavily guarded, were quiet again tonight, but Majlis affairs were still in a state of flux.

SITTING REFUSED

The Ayatollah (priest) Khashani, Majlis Speaker, effectively torpedoed a session scheduled to vote on a confidence motion on the Premier by refusing to sit until the dismissed Commandant of the Majlis Guard was reinstated.

Seventy-three-year-old Dr. Mossadeq was reported to have told his National Front Deputies today: "What I need is not a vote of confidence, but an end to all these intrigues against my government. If necessary, I shall hold a referendum."

Both Ayatollah Khashani and Dr. Mossadeq today sent representatives to the national shrine at Qum, 80 miles south of Teheran, to explain the four days of political confusion.

Ayatollah Boroujerdi, High Priest of the Shia Muslim sect, the Communists, seizing the struggle between the Shah and Premier Mossadeq as an opportunity for anti-imperialist and anti-monarchist propaganda, tried to hold their demonstration today in defiance of a ban by Foreign Minister Hussein Fatemi.—Reuter.

Fire Traps 146 People, Kills Seven

New York, Mar. 3.

A fire being fought by hand extinguishers exploded out of control at a furniture factory in the Bronx today, trapping 146 people and killing five men and two women.

One woman tried to get her coat. The delay cost her life. Seven charred bodies were found sprawled beneath the debris in the factory.

Though there was a fire alarm box on the corner, the furniture workers fought the blaze themselves for 20 minutes. Only the chance passing of Mr. T. Oakley, Acting Deputy Fire Chief, resulted in an alarm being sounded.

A dozen firemen collapsed for lack of oxygen. The blinding flames and choking smoke were too much even for their oxygen masks.

Mr. Michael Rosalsky, owner of the factory, wept on the pavement outside.—Reuter.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY

East Chicago Heights, Mar. 3.

Firemen who lost their only truck in a fire two months ago stood by helplessly today while a five-year-old boy died in a blaze in his converted box-car home.

Freddie Johnson died in the fire and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson, and two younger children were burned. They are in a fair condition in hospital.

Fire chief Nicholas Deluca said that the mother tried to save Freddie but that the flames drove her back. Deluca said that an oil stove exploded and set fire to the home.

An oil stove explosion in the Fire Department's quarters two months ago burned the town's only fire engine. Deluca said that another engine had been ordered but still had not arrived.—United Press.

Mr Churchill Says 'Thank You'



Canal Zone Talks Postponed

London, Mar. 3.

Britain has postponed until next week the opening of formal discussions in Cairo on the future of the Canal Zone and of British forces in Egypt to allow for prior Anglo-American consultations in Washington, authoritative sources said today.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, now on his way to the United States, was understood to be seeking close alignment of Anglo-American views on Middle Eastern policy before embarking on full negotiations with Egypt which are to involve evacuation of the British forces.

Queen Mary Bulletin

London, Mar. 3.

Queen Mary, grandmother of Queen Elizabeth II, who is suffering from gastric trouble, had a comfortable day and her general condition "remains unchanged," a statement from her London home said tonight.

She was visited tonight by Sir Horace Evans, her physician, and Lord Webb-Johnson, her surgeon.

A statement from Marlborough House said: "Her Majesty had a comfortable day, and her general condition remains satisfactory."

Earlier today, Sir John Weir, Royal Physician, spent half an hour with Queen Mary. The call was afterwards described as "routine."

Though she enjoys fairly robust health, Queen Mary, who is 85, has been confined to her home several times in recent years with chills and coughs.

At Marlborough House today she dealt with her correspondence and personal affairs as usual.—Reuter.

No Likelihood Of Defeat

Washington, Mar. 3.

General James Van Fleet said today that he would never concede the possibility of American forces in Korea being defeated.

After lunch at the White House and a ceremony in which President Eisenhower gave him a new medal, General Van Fleet was asked by newsmen whether the Eighth Army could launch an offensive to break the stalemate without first undergoing heavy reinforcement.

He replied: "I am certainly never going to admit the Eighth Army could be defeated. The American Army has never been defeated and never will be. Those are my sentiments."

That was all General Van Fleet would say publicly at this time privately with Mr. Eisenhower before lunch and he will testify before Congressional Committees beginning tomorrow.—United Press.

Britain hopes for a united Anglo-American front on Middle Eastern policy and defence, which she considers an essential condition for an effective defence settlement in this strategically vital area.

Negotiations with Egypt were to have started in Cairo this week between the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, and the Egyptian Premier, General Mohammed Naguib.

The sources said postponement was to enable Mr. Eden to inform himself closely of the new United States administration's approach to the delicate Middle Eastern situation.

TO TELL DULLES

Mr. Eden also is to inform the US Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, of Britain's plans for settlement of the Suez Canal problem and of wide aspects of Middle Eastern security arrangements.

The British view still is that the Canal Zone should remain the chief base in any forthcoming Middle Eastern defence scheme, though she is understood to be now agreeable that defence of the Canal Zone should become the responsibility of Egyptian forces in peacetime.

Egypt has been informed of the British decision to postpone the talks and was said to have agreed to a delay. Sources said that Mr. Eden—who will discuss with Mr. Dulles in the next few days a wide range of pressing foreign policy problems—wants to obtain in particular firsthand information on "where Britain stands" in regard to the future of Middle Eastern overall strategy.

Mr. Eden has indicated he does not seek new American military commitments in the area.

But he is most anxious to establish a joint Anglo-American front as support for new arrangements with Egypt and other Arab states.

The United States is a member of the Four-Power Middle Eastern defence command agreement under which she is committed, with Britain, France and Turkey, to co-operate in hitherto unspecified defence arrangements for the area.—United Press.

Plane Crash Lands

Chicago, Mar. 3.

An airliner was reported to have crashed at Chicago's Midway airport today.

Later reports said the airliner made a belly-landing. No one was reported killed or injured, but passengers were shaken up.—Reuter.

Debate On Korea Ends Today

Indian Proposal Supported

United Nations, Mar. 3.

The United Nations Political Committee was warned today that the list of speakers in the Committee's debate on Korea would be closed at 11 p.m., GMT tomorrow—and that the debate will end after those speeches.

The warning came from the Committee Chairman, Senor Carlos Muniz of Brazil, who said that he would follow the list strictly after it was closed.

Earlier delegates from Holland and Peru declared that the United Nations General Assembly should stand on the Indian resolution for solving the Korean armistice deadlock.

The resolution, adopted by the General Assembly in December and rejected by the Communists, dealt with the deadlocked prisoner of war issue, saying there should be no forcible repatriation.

TURNED DOWN

Dr. Joseph Luns, the Dutch Foreign Minister Without Portfolio, said the overwhelming majority of the United Nations had offered a just and honourable basis for ending the war, but had been turned down.

The Assembly "must reaffirm its unflinching determination to remain strong and united in a just cause," he said.

Dr. Victor Delaunay of Peru said the Indian resolution should be a "light which mankind holds aloft in the hope that the beams may penetrate the Iron Curtain and enter the minds of the Russian people."

He opposed Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky's proposal for an immediate ceasefire to be followed by a discussion on the prisoner issue.

"We say to the Soviet Union that we cannot give up our honour and our honour means not allowing the United Nations prisoners of war to remain in the hands of Communist forces."—Reuter.

Britain Fog-Bound

London, Mar. 3.

Britain suffered today her worst March fog in years, which brought temperatures down to near freezing, as shipping and land transport was stalled.

Visibility was nil again in some parts of London and the south-east tonight after lifting a little during the day.—Reuter.

Python Drags Baby From Mother

Darwin, Mar. 3.

A farm inspector today related a rancher's story of how a python had dragged a three-month-old baby from her sleeping mother's arms.

A. Quirk, rural inspector for a commercial firm, said that the tiny girl's father attacked the huge snake with a stick and freed the baby from the reptile's jaws.

Quirk said that the incident had occurred several days ago at the Ord River cattle station which is about 400 miles north-west of Darwin. He said that the rancher, Alex Scott, and his family had gone to the station to sell cattle. Scott had ashen early, leaving his wife and child, Kathleen, asleep.

When the mother awoke she reached for her child. She felt the baby's feet move away from her and then her hands touched the slithering python.

Scott heard his wife's screams and rushed back to the camp. It was treated for fang marks on the face.—United Press.

Punjabis Demonstrate

Lahore, Mar. 3.

One person was killed and several others injured when police opened fire on crowds demonstrating against Pakistan Foreign Minister Zafarullah Khan and the Ahmadia sect to which he belongs, in two Punjab towns today.

A Punjab government announcement said a crowd in Sialkot manhandled a police sub-inspector and set four government vehicles on fire. They also stoned police.

The sub-inspector was reported to be dangerously ill.

Police reinforcements were being sent out to the area.

In Gujranwala, police opened fire on demonstrators injuring some of them. There was no fatality.

The government announcement said the situation in Lahore was now under control and the demonstrators had been dispersed.

A number of arrests had been made.—Reuter.

Top Ranking Red Killed

Singapore, Mar. 3.

The commander of the First Communist Regiment in Malaya, Lau Cheng, who was concurrently State Committee member for South and West Selangor, was killed this morning when a terrorist camp in Kuala Langat reserve in Selangor was surprised by a combined patrol of Police and men of the 1st Bn Somerset Light Infantry.

The 32-year-old Hakka Chinese, Lau Cheng, had a \$75,000 (Straits) reward on his head and was the highest ranking Communist killed in Selangor since the beginning of Communist terrorism in Malaya. Before he went underground, Lau Cheng was a school teacher in Klang town near Kuala Lumpur and a former Chinese newspaper reporter.

Lieut. D. Goddard, who brought news of the action, said that the patrol found the camp in a swamp about three hours' march from a forward post. He said that in the engagement which followed complete surprise was achieved and Lau Cheng was mown down by a hail of automatic fire.

One other terrorist was killed. Six others surrendered, five of whom were women.

The presence of Lau Cheng indicated that the camp was the temporary headquarters of the 1st Communist Regiment.

Several terrorists who fled immediately after the attack opened managed to escape and among them was Liow Sze-ook, Commander of the 1st Platoon, Fourth Company of the 1st Communist Regiment, an important aide of Lau Cheng.

A quantity of arms and ammunition, including two Sten guns and a pistol, were captured.—United Press.

PRIEST WINS FORTUNE

Singapore, Mar. 4.

A Chinese Buddhist priest here—a recluse for 26 years—won a fat lottery prize on Tuesday, and promptly threw away his saffron robes, bought a motorcar and opened a bar.

The priest, who is from Penang, North Malaya, won a \$20,000 prize in the "hundred characters" lottery.

He told a reporter that he gave up his priesthood because he found life "somewhat dull."

When fortune struck, the priest was living shut away from society in a temple on Penang Island. He plans to return to China soon, he said, "as a layman and a man of means."—United Press.

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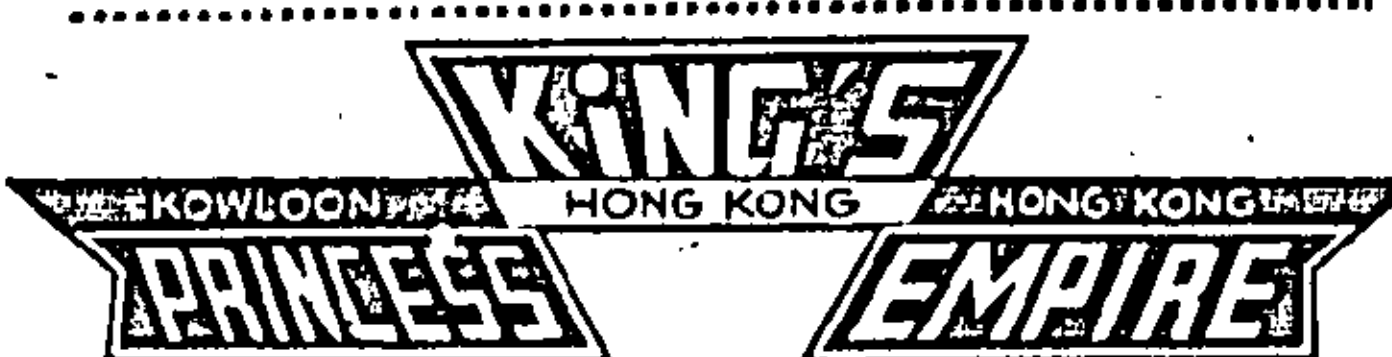
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KING'S MAJESTIC EMPIRE

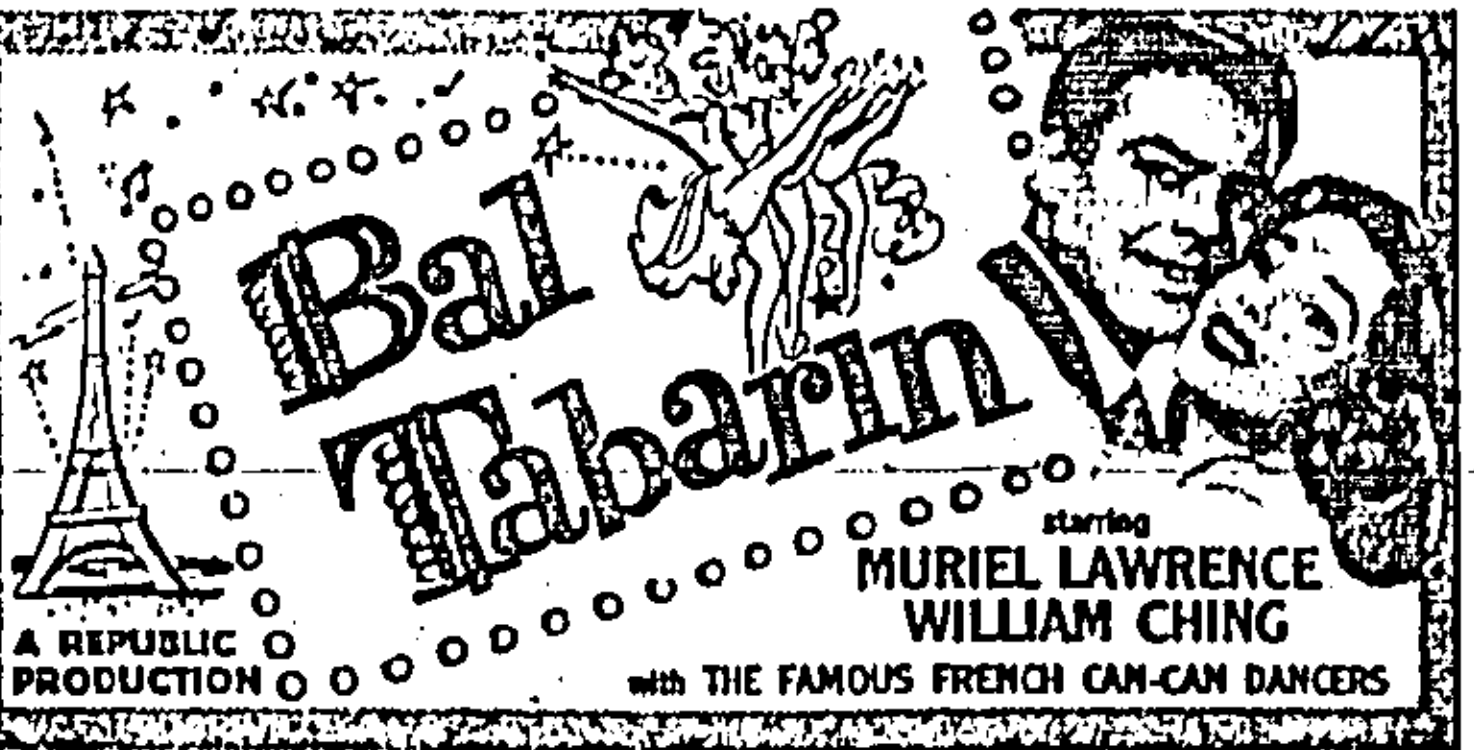
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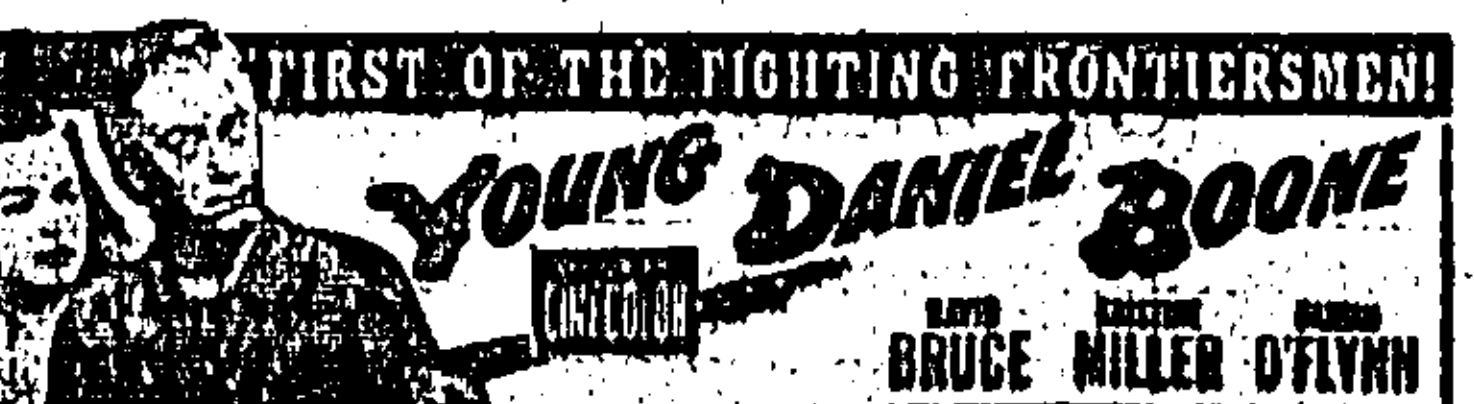


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A President Casts Vote



The Catholic-Conservative People's Party won a "photo-finish" victory over the Socialists in Austria's general elections. They obtained 74 seats to 72 for the Socialists, League of Independence (Neo-Nazi) 14 and the People's Opposition (Communist) 4. President Theodor Körner is seen here as he casts his vote in Vienna.—Express Photo.

Queen Elizabeth Busiest Sovereign In British History

London, Mar. 3.
 As the Coronation approaches, Queen Elizabeth II's day is becoming increasingly crowded with work.

She can probably claim to be the busiest Sovereign in Britain's history. For she is Queen of seven independent nations, as well as of a vast Colonial Empire, and also has the cares of a great household and a young family on her hands.

Already fears have been expressed by some medical authorities that the Queen may overtax her strength. She is strong, certainly, but she has shown that as far as possible she intends to carry out every duty which appears to offer some public good or which it is obvious the mass of the public looks to her to perform.

These ideals of service may yet cause her to overtax her strength. Examination of a normal day's programme is sufficient to show

Commons Queries On Exports

London, Mar. 3.
 Brig. H. R. Mackeson, Secretary of State for Overseas Trade, told the House of Commons today that it was not possible to assess the precise effect on British exports of Australia's easing of import cuts.

Mr. Mackeson said the easing of import cuts, just announced by Australia, were intended to add about £40,000,000 a year to Australia's imports from non-dollar countries, excluding Japan.

Mr. Nabarro said Mr. Mackeson should be more forthcoming about the carpet industry.

He asked if it were a fact that 48 per cent of all carpet exports from this country went to Australia in 1951. What was the effect of the recent £40,000,000 increase announced on the carpet industry's exports? he asked.

The relaxations covered a large number of commodities and industries.

Mrs. Barbara Castle, Labour, asked if the bulk of the imports resulting from the relaxation would be capital goods and raw materials.

Mr. Mackeson in reply to other questions said he hoped the easing of Australian import cuts would benefit British exports.—Reuter.

Rumanian Reds Complete A Far-Reaching Purge Of Party

Vienna, Mar. 3.
 A far-reaching, silent purge, which began early last Summer, has been completed in Rumania since the Parliamentary elections there on November 30 last, according to reports brought here by travellers.

The removal from office of the Jewish Ministers Vasile Luca, former Minister of Finance, and Ana Pauker, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the early Summer of 1952 marked the beginning of the purge, travellers say.

It continued during the selection of candidates for the new "Grand National Assembly", of whom 335 out of a total of 432 had never before been in Parliament, and reached its climax with the meeting of the Assembly on January 23 and 24.

During the final phase, some 25 per cent of the Ministers were removed from office after the new Government was approved by the Grand National Assembly on January 24, and 11 out of the 17 members of the Presidium of the Assembly, elected on the same day, were changed.

The new Grand National Assembly, which had been elected without opposition because not a single opposition candidate was allowed to stand, held its first meeting on January 23 and 24 this year.

Despite its 335 brand-new members, it carried through, in only two days, a large programme of business. Everything it did, including the election of officers, passing of laws, approval of the Government and the budget and so on, was done unanimously.

The changes in the composition of the new Assembly were designed, the travellers declare, to weed out all the "unreliables" and all relics of the Social-Democrats who helped to bring the Communists to power but are no longer trusted.

PUSHED THROUGH
 Official statements have shown that of the 423 members, 308 are members of the Communist-dominated "Rumanian Workers' Party". Few of them, however, belong to the hierarchy of the party.

There is a large contingent from the armed forces and the "mass organisations" (trade unions, peace movement, youth movement etc.) but there are also a few "individual deputies" who are mostly Stakhanovite workers, farmers from co-operative farms, school teachers and other professional workers.

Among those members who have disappeared from the Presidium of the Assembly are Mihai Moraru and Tanase Zaharia, both of Social-Democrat origin, who were both dropped from the Politburo of the Rumanian Workers' Party in May last year.

Of the new appointments Dimitru Coltu is a supplementary member of the Politburo and Mihai Mucile a candidate member of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' Party.

At the end of all the business, pushed through in only two days, the meeting was adjourned indefinitely, after giving the Government permission to carry on all work for the Assembly until it meets again.

But it is believed that the names of some of those purged will be heard again when, and if, Ana Pauker and Vasile Luca come up for trial.—Reuter.

Second 'Royal' Surgeon

London, Mar. 3.
 A 96-pound "royal" surgeon landed today by a Belgian trawler may be presented to Queen Elizabeth.

Every surgeon caught around the shores of Britain is offered to the Sovereign, because King Edward II decided in the 14th Century that surgeons should be royal fish as they were too good for the common people.

The fish, which was sold in the market at Newlyn, Cornwall, for £12 10s, is the second to be caught this year.

The Queen accepted the previous one.—Reuter.

Guerilla Camp Discovered

Bangkok, Mar. 3.
 The Thai police last week discovered a Chinese guerilla camp in the forest of Songkla in Southern Thailand. It was announced today.

Thirty Chinese guerillas from the camp engaged the police in a gun-light but fled when police reinforcements arrived. The police later burned the camp after consulting with the Malayan authorities.—France-Press.

Dulles May Pay Visit To The Far East

Washington, Mar. 3.
 Secretary of State Dulles is reported to be considering a trip to the Middle East and Southeast Asia to bolster American prestige. The visit would be aimed, partly, at demonstrating American friendship for the Arab governments.

Some of Mr. Dulles' advisers are recommending he take the trip within the next few months, perhaps after the Paris meeting of the Atlantic Pact Council in April.

Diplomats believe such a visit might do much to offset the Russian campaign to exploit Arab discontent with past American policy and expedite the creation of a Middle-East defence organisation. No U.S. Secretary of State has ever gone through the Middle East to confer with government leaders and learn their problems at first hand.

Mr. Dulles, who has expressed the intention of touring the world on his new post, has been to Western Europe. He made it clear on Monday that the U.S. intends to pay more attention to Arab interests.

In an unusual statement after talking with Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister, President Eisenhower expressed concern over "recent deterioration of relations between the Arab nations and the United States." He pledged himself to restore confidence and trust.

Diplomatic authorities said Mr. Eisenhower was forming a new approach for the Middle East which would be based on absolute fairness and impartiality toward all countries, including Israel. The Arabs have complained bitterly that, under the previous Administration, U.S. policy was slanted to favour Israel.

The new policy would apparently rule out or sharply limit special treatment or aid for the Jewish Republic.—Associated Press.

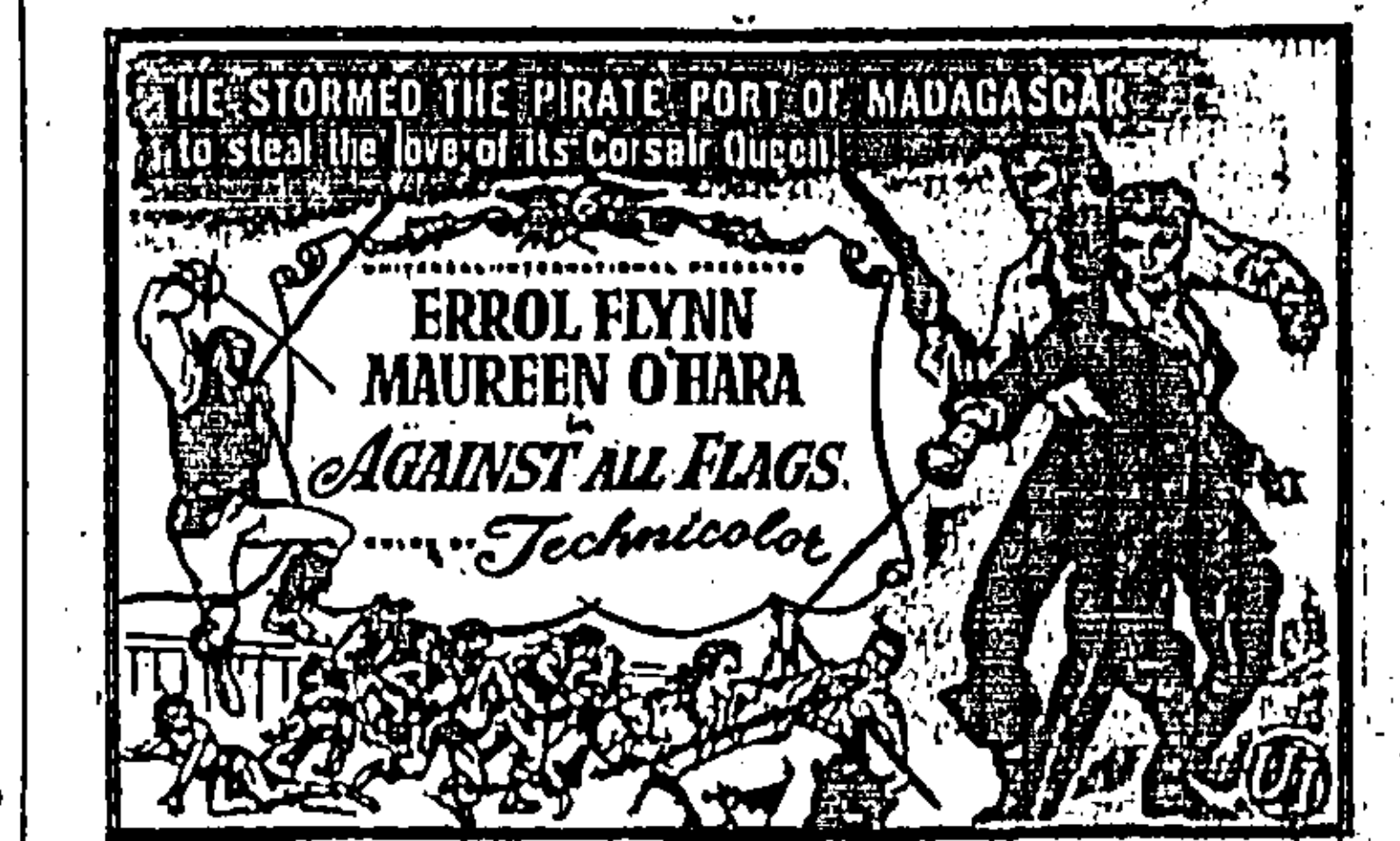
To Visit Canada

The French Premier, Rene Mayer, and Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, will visit Canada from April 2-5, after talks in Washington, sources close to the Government said tonight.—Reuter.

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. | **QUEEN'S PRINCESS** | AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



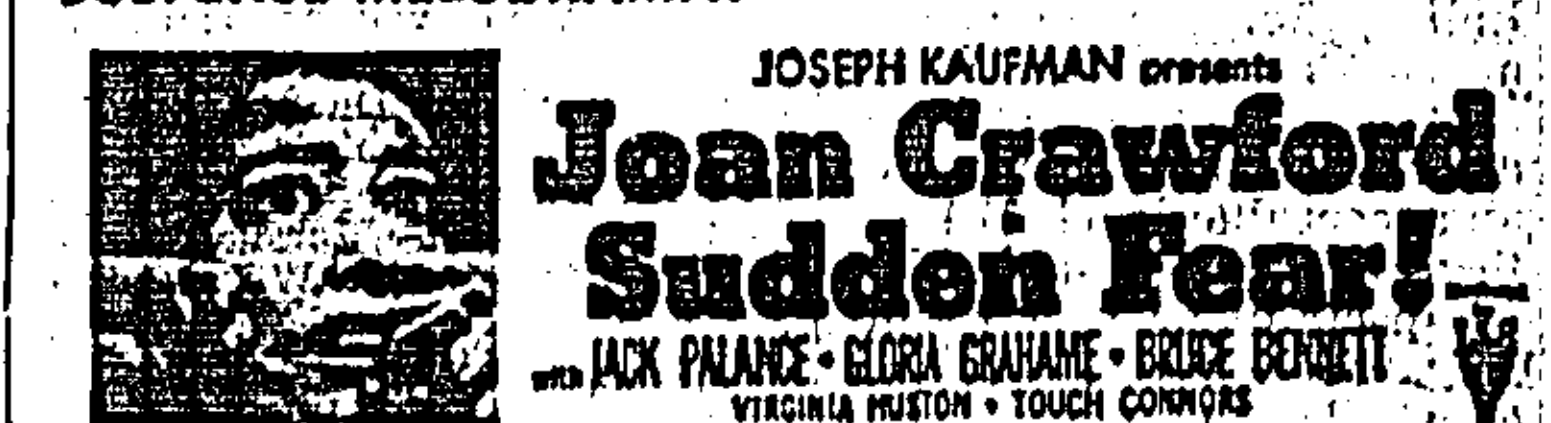
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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

For further information please telephone the Secretary (23013).

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Alleged Violation Of Pacts Signed During War

Former Mufti Invited By Soviet Russia?

Tel-Aviv, Mar. 3. Israeli newspapers gave prominence today to reports from Cairo that the former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el Husseini, had been invited to visit Moscow.

The invitation, in the name of Muslim dignitaries of the Soviet Union, was reported to have been delivered by the Russian Ambassador in Cairo, Semyon Kozlov.

The report was given significance because it coincided with the arrival in Cairo of 19 Russian Muslim students to study at El Aghard, the highest university in the Muslim world, and talk of a Soviet air service to Saudi Arabia where Russian Muslims wish to go for pilgrimages to Mecca.

Newspapers here also played up a report from Istanbul that the Turks were convinced of Soviet complicity in the recently discovered anti-Kemalist conspiracy which led to some arrests.—United Press.

GERMANY AND JAPAN MARKET

Düsseldorf, Mar. 3. West Germany this year has the best chance since the war of getting into the Japanese market in a really big way, Mr. Jiro Yamase, a leading Japanese industrialist, said here today.

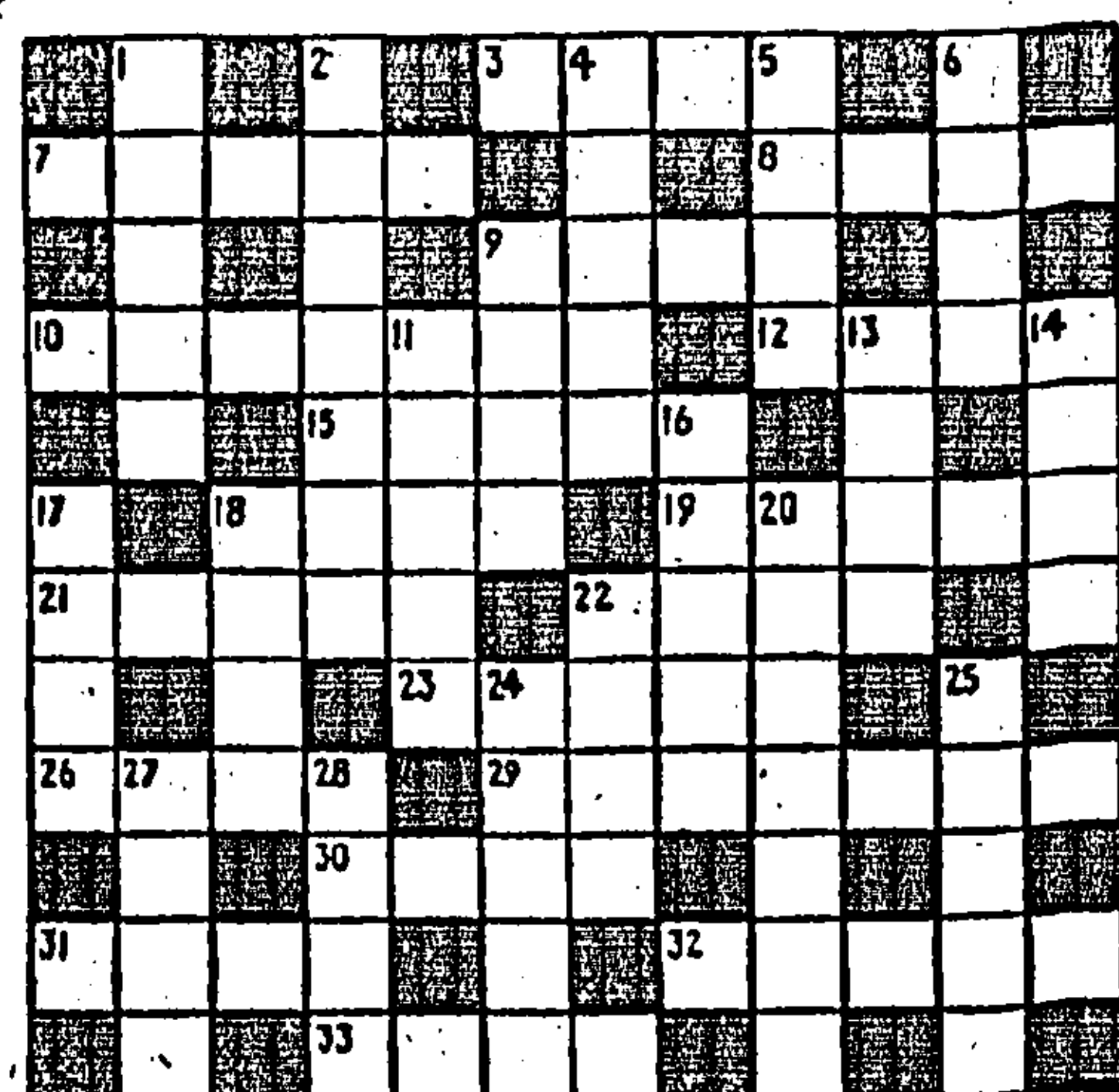
Interviewed before he left by plane for Paris after a one-week tour of West German industries, he said: "Close co-operation between Japan and Germany will help both countries to increase considerably their economic power."

Mr. Yamase, who is President of the Foreign Car Importers Association of Japan, had conferred with many leading West German car producers and is convinced that German passenger cars are best suited for the Japanese market. They are superior to the British, French and Italian models, he thinks.

Well over a thousand German cars would reach Japan this year. The number would be much higher if the Japanese Government would allot more foreign currency.

Japanese demand for German passenger cars was immense, he added.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 3 Young animal (4).
- 7 Hesitate (5).
- 8 Metal (4).
- 9 Burden (4).
- 10 Road (7).
- 12 Scrutinise (4).
- 13 Numeral (5).
- 18 Company (4).
- 19 Speak eloquently (5).
- 21 Get up (3).
- 22 Check (4).
- 23 Vexes (5).
- 24 Stockings (4).
- 25 Infers (7).
- 30 Concoct (4).
- 31 Social centre (4).
- 32 Lure (5).
- 33 Girdle (4).

DOWN

- 1 Provide for (5).
- 2 Declines to accept (7).
- 4 Residence (3).
- 5 Offers of price at auction (4).
- 6 Stupor (4).
- 9 Tax (4).
- 11 Cut apart (5).
- 13 Stuff (4).
- 14 Necessity (4).
- 16 Famous (5).
- 17 Incautious (4).
- 18 Prejudice (4).
- 20 Restarted (7).
- 22 Slaughtered (4).
- 24 Thoughtful (5).
- 25 Voice (5).
- 27 Lubricates (4).
- 28 Sinks (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Hectic, 7 Erin, 9 Ekil, 10 Audit, 11 Odes, 13 Reassemble, 15 Esme, 16 Rite, 18 Instant, 22 Lead, 24 Write, 25 Irate, 26 Dean, 27 Talent, 28 Down, 2 Extra, 3 Tella, 4 Claims, 5 Redolent, 6 Cite, 8 Rides, 12 Scent, 13 Rural, 14 Spending, 17 Tlax, 18 Potent, 20 Spill, 21 Again, 22 Swag.

Juliana Serves Children



A large number of children evacuated from the Netherlands flood areas are being entertained at the Soesdijk Palace by Queen Juliana and her daughters. Here Queen Juliana serves sweetmeats to some of the evacuee children.—Express Photo.

"Little Airlift" To Deal With Refugee Flood?

Bonn, Mar. 3.

The Federal German Government has suggested that the three Allied Commanders of West Berlin consider the setting up a "little Berlin airlift" to transport East German refugees to West Germany.

The request was announced here today by Dr Paul Nahn, Director of the Housing Services for Refugees from the Soviet Zone, during a Press conference.

He pointed out that Allied military aircraft could be called on to assure the transport of the refugees.

This measure would become inevitable if the three airlift

companies of Britain, France and the United States declared that they were incapable of meeting engagements relating to the transport of the refugees.

The three countries have the monopoly of air traffic between Berlin and West Germany, according to the quadripartite agreements regulating passage through the "air corridors."

The Federal Government and the Berlin Senate had asked the companies to answer by Wednesday.

Dr Nahn affirmed that if the reply was negative, the Federal Government planned to hire aircraft of other countries.

The West German Cabinet today examined the dramatic situation created in West Berlin by the increasing influx of refugees.

Well-informed circles believe that the Bonn Government will appeal to the United Nations to obtain international aid.—France-Press.

OFFICIAL SUSPICIOUS

Stuttgart Mar. 3.

The "improbably high" number of East German refugees who sought asylum in West Berlin in the past few days was suspicious, State Secretary Otto Lenz, permanent head of the West German Chancellery, said today.

They would have to be examined closely to establish if Communist East Germany was not engineering this stream of refugees to "undermine" West Germany politically, he added.

More than 5,000 refugees had entered the West Berlin registration centre yesterday, and 3,300 more came today.

Herr Lenz, interviewed over Stuttgart radio, said the situation was "disquieting," and it might be necessary to take steps against possible fifth column infiltration through the refugee stream.

He suggested such measures might include segregation and most detailed examination of refugee groups who might be suspected of having been abused for Communist infiltration purposes.

Herr Lenz argued that the enormous increase in refugees recently could easily have been stopped by the East German authorities, if they were serious about wanting to stop it.—Reuter.

Warsaw Places Church Under State's Control

Abolition Of 1950 Agreement

London, Mar. 3.

The Polish Communist Government has placed the entire Hierarchy and administration of the Roman Catholic Church under State control.

The move was announced by the official Polish news agency, which published a summary of the text of a decree on appointments to posts in the Roman Catholic Church Hierarchy in Poland, issued by the Council of State.

The decree said that "all appointments to posts in the Church Hierarchy as well as the release or transfer to another post in the Church Hierarchy requires the previous consent of the State authorities."

In the appointment of bishops, ordinary or suffragans (assistant bishops) of dioceses, the previous consent of the Presidium of the Government is required, the decree said.

In all other cases the consent of the People's Provincial Councils must be obtained, the decree stated.

The previous consent of the State authorities is also required for the creation, transformation and abolition of posts in the Church Hierarchy as well as for changes in the scope of their activity," it added.

MUST TAKE OATH

In accordance with the new decree, persons occupying posts in the Church Hierarchy must take an oath of loyalty to the Polish People's Republic at the Office for Religious Affairs.

The decree also laid down that only Polish citizens may be appointed to posts in the Hierarchy of the Church.

Catholic circles here say that the Polish Communists' move to impose total State control on all Church activities means the unilateral abolition of the agreement on relations between church and State signed by the Polish Government and the Polish bishops in April 1950.

This agreement was signed by the bishops under pressure, after the Polish Communist Government had decreed, three months earlier, the nationalisation of Church estates without compensation and the seizure of the Catholic charitable organisation Caritas.

However, the agreement did not impose any control on Church appointments and did not claim to bring any part of the Church administration under the control of the State.—United Press.

STARTLING VERDICT BY COURT

Munich, Mar. 3.

A German de-Nazification Court today said Colonel-General Alfred Jodl was not responsible for the order under which all captured Soviet Army Political Commissars were to be shot.

The Court exonerated the General posthumously of the crimes for which the Allies hanged him at Nuremberg in 1946.

Proceedings before the de-Nazification Court were necessary to decide the ownership of Jodl's estate.

The Court found Jodl had, as a soldier, restricted himself to operational questions which, in accordance with their military character, were in no way against international law.

It said the General could not be held responsible for the "Commando order" under which all British Commandos raiding the German-held Atlantic coast of France were to be "liquidated."

The Court found that this order had been issued by Hitler personally.

The Court also decided Jodl's estate was not to be confiscated.—Reuter.

Russian Offer To Japanese

Tokyo, Mar. 3.

The Soviet mission in Tokyo has offered two Japanese firms 250,000 tons of coal from Sakhalin in exchange for tuna ships.

The Soviet offer followed approaches made by the two firms. Last December one of the firms imported 13,000 tons of Sakhalin coal for payment in tin.

The second firm bought 180,000 pounds of rayon yarn against 13,000 tons of coal.

The two firms considered the Soviet offer attractive as Soviet coal was cheaper than U.S. coal.

The Japanese International Chamber of Commerce, however, was believed to be against the delivery to the Soviet Union of tuna ships built in Japan.—France-Press.

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SUNDAY EXPRESS
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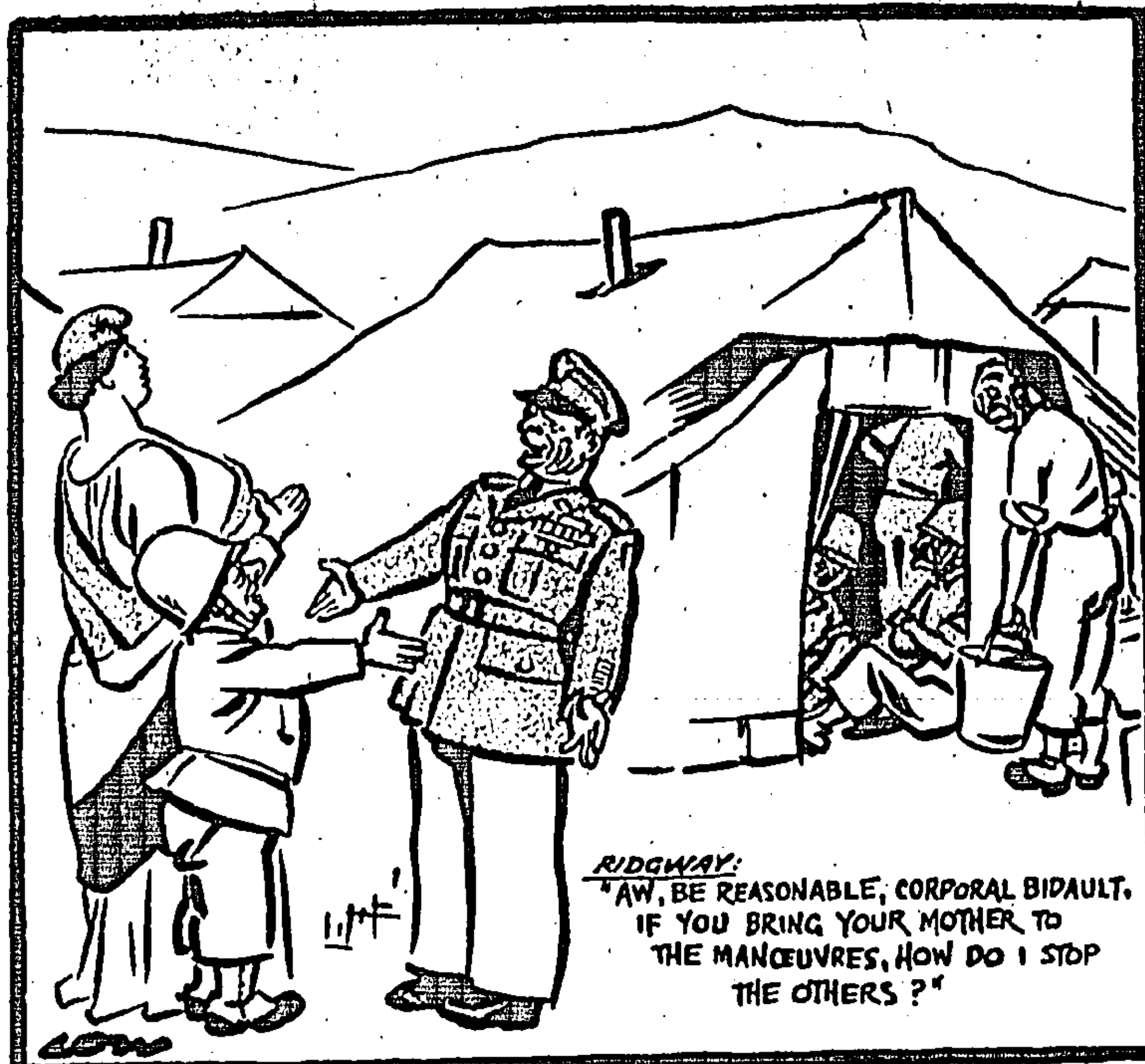
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TRouble IN THE EDC

THE GREAT CANADIAN WHO HELPED TO SHAPE A NATION

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, more than any other man, was the architect of modern Canada. When he was born, in 1815, the British possessions in North America were a weak and scattered collection of separate Crown colonies. When he died, in 1891, they had been welded together into the loyal and powerful self-governing federation that we know today.

Professor Donald Creighton's volume* (the first of two) covers the early part of Macdonald's career down to the passing in 1867 of the British North America Act, which set the seal on Macdonald's endeavours. The book is a work of great scholarship and deep research.

It will probably remain for a long time to come the final authority upon its subject. Moreover, Professor Creighton does not follow the theory, all too prevalent in academic quarters, that serious history can only be written in an arid and barbarous jargon. On the contrary his style is pleasant and the book extremely readable.

The rebellion

MACDONALD began his career as a lawyer in Kingston, in the province of Upper Canada. He made his name by defending—though without success—the forlorn case of Schulz, an eccentric Polish-American who led a rabble of desperate men in an abortive and hopeless invasion of Canada during the rebellion of the French Canadians in 1838. In 1844, at the age of 29, Macdonald became a Conservative member in the Canadian House of Assembly.

The political situation in British North America was highly complicated. Canada proper consisted simply of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (modern Ontario and Quebec) joined together in an uneasy legislative union.

Entirely separate were the small maritime provinces of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Brunswick.

wick, and Prince Edward Island, each owing separate and direct allegiance to the Crown. Finally, there were the gigantic half-explored Northwest-ern Territories under the tottering and uncertain sway of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Canada herself was racked by intricate religious and racial problems. In Lower Canada the French Canadians were in a majority, and the British complained bitterly.

Macdonald, for all his conservatism, did not sympathise. "You struggle like the Protestant Irish in Ireland, not for equality but for ascendancy," he wrote, and added perhaps rather unhelpfully, "The only remedies are immigration and copulation, and these will work wonders."

But in Canada as a whole by 1860 the British were in a large majority. Yet under the Constitution of 1840 the representation of the two provinces in the Assembly had to be equal, and this seemed to give the Catholic French an altogether disproportionate influence on the Government.

More serious than any of these problems was the threat from the U.S.A. Professor Creighton does well to remind us of a potent factor in Canadian history, often forgotten today, the fear of invasion from their more numerous and powerful neighbours across the frontier.

Answer to danger

THIS threat became all the more dangerous with the progress of the American Civil War. The victorious North was in a bellicose and imperialist frame of mind, and possessed a formidable, well tried army.

Federation was the Canadian answer to this danger. Only a federal union of all the North American colonies could, so it seemed to Macdonald and his friends, provide an adequate defence against aggression and preserve what he regarded as all-important—the connection with the British Crown.

By 1850 Macdonald had become the real leader of the Conservative Party and bent all his efforts in the next ten years towards this aim.

There were many obstacles. The Maritime Provinces had to

be separately persuaded. In New Brunswick the British Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, was a firm enemy of anything that would strengthen colonial independence. He regarded the New Brunswick politicians with contempt. Canadians were a little better. Cartier, he conceded, was a "thorough gentleman," and "Macdonald (when not drunk) is a really powerful man." But he was, in general, hostile.

Moreover, federation was only legally possible by a British Act of Parliament. This meant that Canadian destinies were inextricably entwined with British home politics, and these in the 1850s were of a peculiarly unstable and fluctuating character.

But in 1860 occurred a startling event which greatly strengthened the federation movement.

For some time past Macdonald, in his capacity as Minister of Militia, had been worried about the militant plans of an Irish-American body known as the Fenian Brotherhood. Their aim was to liberate Ireland from English rule, and a group within the Brotherhood held the curious theory that this aim could be best achieved by invading and occupying British North America, which would then be used as a base for unspecified operations against Britain.

How these operations were to be conducted across 3,000 miles of sea was never made clear. Nevertheless, at the end of May a band of Fenians actually invaded Canada across the Niagara River. They speedily retreated, but in the course of a skirmish nine Canadian militiamen were killed and 30 wounded.

His sorrows

THIS insane act caused a fierce reaction in Canada, and a general desire for increased solidarity against threats from the south. In 1867 Macdonald, aided by these feelings, was at last enabled to bring into being the federal Dominion of Canada.

In character Macdonald was not particularly interesting or unusual. He seems to have lacked that touch of melancholy, of inner doubt, which often makes for a more intriguing personality, although it often, too, produces a less effective man of action.

His sorrows were largely external, caused by his unhappy marriage to a hopelessly invalid. He himself, when he could relax, was a genial extrovert, fond of the bottle and of convivial parties, popular and friendly with most men. His views became more and more liberal as time went on.

It was his achievement to show that a passionate devotion to the Crown did not necessarily entail Edward Toryism, and that preservation of the British connection could be combined with a policy of progress and reform.

On the Secret Island AN ARMY GROWS OLD And Chiang can't conscript youngsters

TAIPEH, Formosa.

WHAT chance—what real chance—has Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of fighting his way back into China? How soon can he strike—and what is holding him back now?

These, I am told, are questions that are being asked in London. They are being asked in Formosa, too, by three sets of people: the Americans, the 600,000 troops who fled with Chiang, and the Formosans themselves—8,000,000 of them, whose lives have been upset by the incursion of soldiers, plus a million refugees.

Soon, the answers must be given. Tanks, planes, and ships must be sent here in huge numbers if America resolves to see the adventure through. And, for reasons I shall presently explain, delay may be as fatal as attempting to act too soon. The Generalissimo has sent his younger son, General Chiang Wei-kuo, with a military mission to America. Chiang Wei-kuo, a tank warfare student, will lead the armoured thrust into Red China... if he can get the tanks. Chiang's naval C-in-C, is already in the States trying to free some of America's moth-ball fleet for use in the invasion. Jet planes, hundreds of them, are wanted.

by
CHARLES FOLEY

quarrel with Red China—farewell Chiang.

3. IF CHIANG misses the "political tide" of American sympathy the next one may not come for three, four, or five years.

4. CHIANG himself is 65, and his army is getting older and cannot be kept in tension indefinitely. The average age is nearly 30—too high for an invasion force already. He cannot get replacements from China. He dare not draft young Formosans in big numbers without an uproar in the island.

5. OF THE 600,000, not more than 250,000 are trained up to modern standards. Even these are badly under-equipped. The mass of the army trained only in small arms and in defensive warfare rather than attack. Part of their time is spent on construction work and farming.

6. THE CYNICS say that Chiang's army will melt away when he lands just as his forces did on the mainland when the Reds swept over China. This is unfair. The troops in Formosa are those who preferred to follow Chiang into exile rather than desert—nor would they expect much mercy from the Reds if they did.

7. IN CONTRAST to the old days when the warlords sold the army's food and pocketed

their pay, Chiang's men today are regularly paid, well fed and housed.

8. GENERAL CHANG'S military mission of 700, the biggest America has sent anywhere, has shaken up Chiang's high command. Many senior Chinese officers have been through U.S. courses.

9. CHIANG'S NAVY has been purged from top to bottom and can "run rings round the Reds," as one naval officer trained at Greenwich assured me.

After a mutiny in which the cruiser Chungking (HMS Aurora) deserted and was sunk by Chiang's air force, the Admiralty withdrew two warships they had lent the Nationalists. There is an efficient scratch fleet with 60,000 sailors. Hundreds of landing craft, as well as warships, are needed.

10. INVASION needs air supremacy. This the Nationalists enjoyed—before the Reds produced a cloud of MIGs in Korea. Chiang has thousands of airmen, but only obsolescent planes. America must produce a complete jet fleet.

Hope

SO everything depends on American deliveries, a flood of war materials compared to the trickle which has been arriving up to now for the disappointed Nationalists.

Everything but this—the question of whether the people in China would welcome Chiang's return at the head of a liberating legion.

To this question the Nationalists answer fervently: "Of course." The Americans say: "We hope so." The British say: "Very, very unlikely."

The whole operation depends on a mass defection of Red troops to Chiang Kai-shek's white-sun-on-a-blue-sky standard. That will not be known until Day One. At least many months ahead—but if it is to come at all America must put down her stake money right away.

**TOMORROW:
A Bit Of England
In Formosa**

Nathaniel Gubbins

IN the heartless world of today nobody will give old people any peace. Over here, tireless propaganda makes them work when they ought to be dozing in front of the fire.

In Oslo, Norway, they are giving them physical jerks in a gymnasium "to activate them and save money on the care of the old."

From his hand they snatched the cup
Shouting "Great-great-grandpa, up!"

Not for you to lie at ease
In comfy bed with dainty teas
Not for you to dream and doze
Great-great-grandpa, on your toes.

No more rum and brandy tips
Shoulders square and hands on hips
Forward stretch and backward bend
(There he goes, right on his end)

Great-great-grandpa, up you get
We ain't finished with you yet.

Great-great-grandpa, do not frown
On the hands and tootsies, down
Great-great-grandpa, do not about
Half the class complains of gout

Bend the elbows, press once more
Keep your body off the floor
Bring your knees up to your chin
On your feet with stomach in.

Now you're limbered up, grand pop
Let us see you sleep and hop
Let us see without a fault
Grandpa's double somersault

Down you go and mind your loaf
Once again, you clumsy old
Grandpa, did I hear a crack?
Grandpa, have you broke your back?

Grandpa, you're doing fine
Life begins at ninety-nine.

Coronation lunch

A Bon Vivant will be one of the judges in a competition for the best food to be ripe bananas, and some of your

eaten on the Coronation route, perhaps she will consider the following entry by Moll Man-ger.

As you will probably be in your seat from early morning till late afternoon you must make the best of your extra ½ lb. of Coronation margarine and extra sugar.

★ ★ ★
FOR ELEVENES: If you give a pre-Coronation party the night before the great day it would be a good idea to fry left over sandwiches in one ounce of the margarine.

★ ★ ★
It doesn't matter what was in the sandwiches, or even if they were half eaten.

After all, "elevenes" is only a snack, and if one of your guests notices a half circle bitten out of his sandwich you can always say it was meant to represent the royal crown.

Fry until golden brown. They will be delicious if you like margarine and cold fried sandwiches.

★ ★ ★
FOR LUNCH: Coronation Day falls on a Tuesday, so there won't be much left of the Sunday joint, even if you have one.

Nevertheless, scrape off all the gristle and any bits of meat that might be there. Add any scraps of fish you can find in the larder and some meat paste. Then mix with stale bread crumbs, flour, an egg, and one ounce of margarine.

Squash it all up, roll into balls and fry in another ounce of margarine. You can call them Meat Ball Surprise, which they certainly will be, particularly if you have an American guest.

★ ★ ★
FOR TEA: Well, we still have another ounce of margarine if you can take it all in one day. So, what about a cake and "buns"? Sandwiches, your margarine up with

petition for the best food to be ripe bananas, and some of your

Coronation sugar and spread between two slices of grocer's cake.

If you don't want it for tea you can eat it as a sweet after the Meat Ball Surprise. Or if you feel as sick as I do writing about it you can throw it away.

One fine day

A NEWSPAPER correspondent asks: "As this has been a winter of phenomenal disasters, I have been wondering whether any of the old prophets made any predictions about this particular time."

The answer is yes.

At the beginning of the year an extreme old prophet, Old Moore Gubbins, foretold much of what has happened recently.

For January he prophesied snow, sleet, gales, fog, frost, and blizzards. He said February would be even worse.

★ ★ ★
Of course, nobody took any notice. But after this revelation they might like to be reminded of what he foretold for the rest of the year.

March: Still freezing. April: Snow on high ground, low ground, and down the back of your neck. May: Night frosts, day frosts, and afternoon frosts. June: East winds, blizzards. July: One fine day. August: Worst holiday month in living memory. September: Gales, floods. October: Heaviest rainfall in living memory. November: Worst fog in living memory. December: Worst Christmas in living memory.

And as if we don't get enough bad weather in the country, some silly man has brought over the 1,200-year-old Mexican Rain God, Chac Mool, to be exhibited at the Tate Gallery.

At the side of Chac Mool there will be an offering box. But don't put any money in it. He might think you want more rain. In which case you may not get even the one fine day in July promised by Old Moore Gubbins.

—(London Express Service)

LAND FORCES INDIVIDUAL ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS AT BOUNDARY ST. TODAY

By "RECORDER"

The Land Forces Individual Athletic Championships will be contested at Boundary Street today and tomorrow. This is the fifth year of the Championships and it is likely that some excellent performances will be put up, but the standing records are not easy to beat.

The likely new records are in the High and Low Hurdles, High Jump, Pole Vault, Hop, Step & Jump, Discus Throw and Javelin Throw.

Individual Championships were not held before the war and what outstanding Army performances were returned in the pre-war era in the sprints, middle distance runs and hurdles were accomplished over metric distances at Caroline Hill.

Many years ago there existed an Athletic Association in Hongkong and a surviving Army record from the Championships organised by that Association is the 10 seconds dead for 100 Yards claimed for a Cpl. Andrews.

Only one record survives from the first Land Forces Individual Championships in 1949—the 100 Yards in 10.4 seconds by Lt. Alan Stepto, better known as an Army and Hongkong test brawler.

Alan Stepto was the only Army cricketer in Hongkong in recent years who was also an outstanding athlete.

He attributed his sprinting abilities to the fact that he went to the same school with two British International sprinters, Sylvia Chessman and Doris Butler.

The 1948 Championships also included team scores and there was a great surprise turned up by the Field Security team of two—Wolff Hunt and Sgt. Jacques—who between them secured more points than some of the battalions, most of these in the field events!

STEP IT UP, KIDS!
The 1950 Championships were dominated by Major P. Skipwith—almost twice the age of the majority of the other competitors—who set records in the Discus, Javelin and High Hurdles that still stand. He was also a good high and long jumper.

Major Skipwith also contributed much to laying the foundations of the present Hongkong Amateur Athletic Association. He still holds the Colony's best ever performance of 180 feet 8 inches in the Javelin Throw.

The 1951 Championships at Soekunpo saw remarkable performances in the 440 Yards by Tpr. Tom Williams, in the 880 Yards by John H. Anderson, and in the Long Jump and Hop, Step and Jump by Sgt. T. Moyan.

Anderson, a red-haired Scot, had never run before his arrival on the Hongkong station and his Colony record in the Half Mile is thus a product of purely local competition. He was chased home by three or four others who were faster than 2:05 in a year in which Sgt. Joe McMahon was very much of an also-ran.

The same Championships saw the Javelin Throw won by Lt. D. J. McNabb and the High Jump by Sgt. J. Dallywater. Both very keen athletes, they both managed to win second place in their two events at the Army Championships at Home the following year.

Dallywater, who cleared 6 feet in Singapore and 5 feet 11 inches in an exhibition jump at Caroline Hill, made the grade in the Army Championships at Home with 5 feet 10 inches.

Lt. McNabb has since become one of Britain's better and Scotland's outstanding javelin throwers with performances of over 180 feet. He still holds the official Hongkong record at 165 feet 8 inches.

The 1952 Championships featured Joe McMahon, the 3 Royal Tank Regiment and Cpl. Chitrabhadur the javelin thrower, who, incidentally, was not the first Gurkha to win an Army title. He was preceded by Cpl. Galabasing Tamang who won the High Jump in 1949.

What of today's and tomorrow's performances? There will be some great races in the Half Mile, Mile and Three Miles. The Mile field is one of the best ever assembled, but McMahon's 4:35.3 looks good enough to remain as the record.

CHAMPIONSHIP RECORDS
The following are the Championship records:
100 Yards—10.4 seconds by Lt. Alan Stepto (25 Field Regt., RA) in 1949 and Tpr. Derek Hall (3 Royal Tank Regt.) in 1952 (heats).
220 Yards—22.9 seconds by Stephen Xavier (La Salle College) in 1952.
440 Yards—53.9 seconds by L/Cpl. T. E. Williams (3 Royal Tank Regt.) in 1952.
880 Yards—2 minutes 7.6 seconds by Sgt. J. P. McMahon (Hongkong Signal Regt.) in 1952.
One Mile—4 minutes 35.3 seconds by Sgt. J. P. McMahon (Hongkong Signal Regt.) in 1952.
Three Miles—15 minutes 11.6 seconds by S/Sgt. Peter West (Royal Engineers) in 1952.
120 Yards High Hurdles—15.9 seconds by Lt. J. O. Cave (Royal Ulster Rifles) in 1952.
440 Yards Low Hurdles—62.2 seconds by Lo Wing-chuen (South China Athletic Association) in 1953.
High Jump—5 feet 8 inches by Yau Wai-ling (South China Athletic Association) in 1953.
Victor Lai (Hongkong University Athletic Club) in 1953.
Pole Vault—10 feet 6 inches by F/Sgt. K. E. Wake (Royal Air Force) in 1952.
Long Jump—20 feet 4 inches by Sgt. R. J. Hesling (Army Service Corps) in 1953.
Hop, Step and Jump—43 feet 7½ inches by To King-chau (South China Athletic Association) in 1952.
Shot Put—37 feet 2 inches by Chun Wai-chuen (South China Athletic Association) in 1952.
Discus Throw—126 feet 0½ inches by Chun Wai-chuen (South China Athletic Association) in 1952.
Javelin Throw—180 feet 8 inches by Sgt. N. R. Hughes (Welch Regt.) in 1953.
Hammer Throw—104 feet 2 inches by Sgt. P. Deadman (Wiltshire Regt.) in 1952.

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BEST EVER
Best ever performances by Army athletes in Hongkong that are not at the same time Championship bests are the following:
100 Yards—10.0 seconds by Cpl. Andrews in 1910.
Three Miles—15 minutes 11.6 seconds by S/Sgt. Peter West (Royal Engineers) in 1952.
120 Yards High Hurdles—15.9 seconds by Lt. J. O. Cave (Royal Ulster Rifles) in 1952.
High Jump—5 feet 10½ inches by Sgt. J. Dallywater in 1951.
Pole Vault—10 feet 6 inches by Sgt. P. Deadman (1 Wilt) in 1951 and by Lt. R. A. F. Reed (Dorset Regt.) in 1953.
Shot Put—40 feet 0 inches by Lt. J. F. Greer (Royal Engineers) in 1951.
Discus Throw—120 feet 0½ inches by Cpl. Walter Land (Royal Engineers) in 1953.
Javelin Throw—180 feet 8 inches by Major P. Skipwith (HQF) in 1951.

GROUND RECORDS
Boundary Street ground records in the events to be contested at this year's Land Forces Individual Championships are:

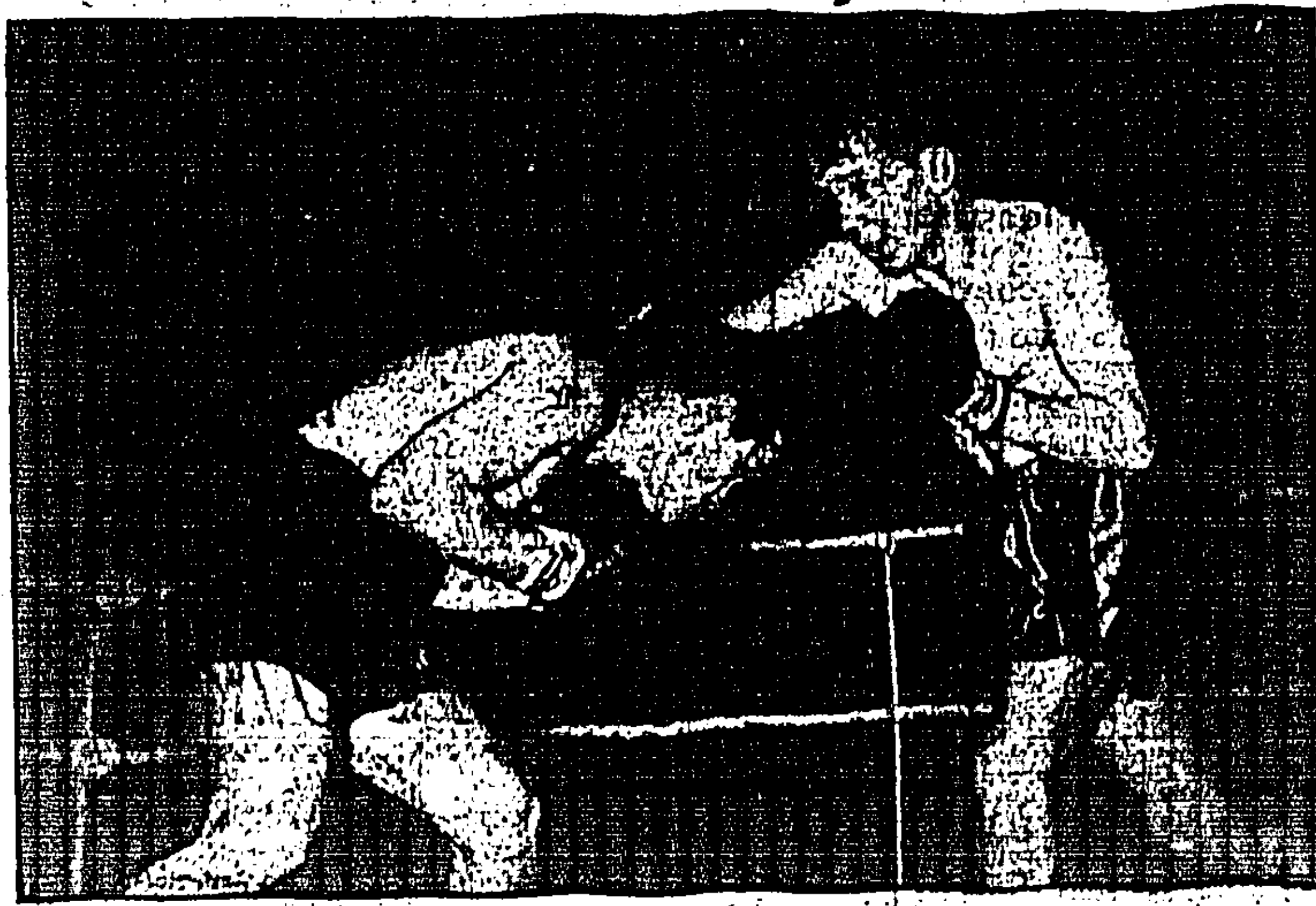
100 Yards—10.4 seconds by Lt. Alan Stepto (25 Field Regt., RA) in 1949 and Tpr. Derek Hall (3 Royal Tank Regt.) in 1952 (heats).
220 Yards—22.9 seconds by Stephen Xavier (La Salle College) in 1952.
440 Yards—53.9 seconds by L/Cpl. T. E. Williams (3 Royal Tank Regt.) in 1952.
880 Yards—2 minutes 7.6 seconds by Sgt. J. P. McMahon (Hongkong Signal Regt.) in 1952.
One Mile—4 minutes 35.3 seconds by Sgt. J. P. McMahon (Hongkong Signal Regt.) in 1952.
Three Miles—15 minutes 11.6 seconds by S/Sgt. Peter West (Royal Engineers) in 1952.
120 Yards High Hurdles—15.9 seconds by Lt. J. O. Cave (Royal Ulster Rifles) in 1952.
440 Yards Low Hurdles—62.2 seconds by Lo Wing-chuen (South China Athletic Association) in 1953.
High Jump—5 feet 8 inches by Yau Wai-ling (South China Athletic Association) in 1953.
Victor Lai (Hongkong University Athletic Club) in 1953.
Pole Vault—10 feet 6 inches by F/Sgt. K. E. Wake (Royal Air Force) in 1952.
Long Jump—20 feet 4 inches by Sgt. R. J. Hesling (Army Service Corps) in 1953.
Hop, Step and Jump—43 feet 7½ inches by To King-chau (South China Athletic Association) in 1952.
Shot Put—37 feet 2 inches by Chun Wai-chuen (South China Athletic Association) in 1952.
Discus Throw—126 feet 0½ inches by Chun Wai-chuen (South China Athletic Association) in 1952.
Javelin Throw—180 feet 8 inches by Sgt. N. R. Hughes (Welch Regt.) in 1953.
Hammer Throw—104 feet 2 inches by Sgt. P. Deadman (Wiltshire Regt.) in 1952.

BEST EVER
Best ever performances by Army athletes in Hongkong that are not at the same time Championship bests are the following:
100 Yards—10.0 seconds by Cpl. Andrews in 1910.
Three Miles—15 minutes 11.6 seconds by S/Sgt. Peter West (Royal Engineers) in 1952.
120 Yards High Hurdles—15.9 seconds by Lt. J. O. Cave (Royal Ulster Rifles) in 1952.
High Jump—5 feet 10½ inches by Sgt. J. Dallywater in 1951.
Pole Vault—10 feet 6 inches by Sgt. P. Deadman (1 Wilt) in 1951 and by Lt. R. A. F. Reed (Dorset Regt.) in 1953.
Shot Put—40 feet 0 inches by Lt. J. F. Greer (Royal Engineers) in 1951.
Discus Throw—120 feet 0½ inches by Cpl. Walter Land (Royal Engineers) in 1953.
Javelin Throw—180 feet 8 inches by Major P. Skipwith (HQF) in 1951.

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McCARTHY OUTPOINTS FALCINELLI



Sammy McCarthy (right) outpointed Amleto Falcinelli of Italy over 10 rounds at the Albert Hall, London, on February 25.—Express Photo.

GEORGE WHITING'S COLUMN

No More Test Ticket Privileges For Members Of Middlesex CCC

London.

There are sad hearts, sour looks and seething remarks today among certain rank-and-file of the Middlesex County Cricket Club. For, save by queuing, they and their friends are going to be shut out of the second Test match against Australia at Lord's, from June 25-30.

Having disconnected a tele. home hot with the ill-humour of these indignant cricket-lovers, I report the following:

Middlesex members, enjoying peculiar privileges as tenants of the MCC at Lord's, have hitherto been more than satisfied—yes, might even say delighted—to be permitted to buy tickets from their "landlords" at the rate of two per member for each of the first four days of a Test match—there being no pre-sale for the fifth day.

Judge then, of their joy, when at the beginning of January, they were told that their daily allocation was being raised to three per member. Send in your applications, they were instructed, on February 14. Loud cheers! But judge, also, of the weeping and wailing that went up when many of the 2,000 Middlesex members received not three

tickets each, but a letter telling them they were to get none. Even committed members were among the ticketless.

"The applications," they were told, "exceeded the tickets available."

A bleak and Testless June awaits these men of Middlesex, unless, as I say, they care to queue. Meanwhile, they have four months to think up new and more original adjectives concerning whatever MCC official it was who tickled their Test match appetites with three instead of two tickets last month.

"We are being overwhelmed," says an official at Lord's. You bet they are.

CARTIER—AND TWIN
So the turmoil over Randolph Turpin continues—with an announcement by promoter Jack Solomons that black-haired, 26-year-old Walter Cartier is to replace his fellow New Yorker, Paddy Young, against our champion at Earls Court on March 17. Having wrangled half the night over a Trans-Atlantic telephone, Solomons has released Young to fight Ezzard Charles in a U.S. title eliminator on March 27.

I remember Cartier. He looked more than useful to the speculative eye of this column when I watched him polish off one Billy Kilgore in eight rounds at Madison Square Garden, New York, in 1951. A left-hander, I seem to remember.

Incidentally, Turpin need not be alarmed if he thinks he is seeing double when Cartier arrives. For Walter has a twin brother who likes to be around when there is family feudin' to be done.

CRICKETERS WARNED
Tip to London's club cricketers: Do not get too competitive during Coronation Week.

Some groups of clubs, it appears, have been arranging evening games on the knock-out principle as their contribution to the festivities.

The outbreak, I understand, is a mild one and far short of an epidemic—but the Club Cricket Conference, who watch over our summer week-end, have dropped a hint that "cut throat" cricket is rather less than desirable.

A friendly reminder appears on the agenda of their annual meeting on February 27, when Philip's useful No. 6 is among the speakers.

My forecast is that most club cricketers will celebrate the Coronation with beer-matches. —(London Express Service)

Semi-final Stage Reached In Tennis Championships

By "ARGONAUT"

The Colony Men's Open Singles and Doubles Tennis Championships entered the semi-final stages yesterday with two Singles and one Doubles quarter-final matches.

Veterans V. T. Wang and Tsui Yun-pui former Shanghai and Hongkong Champions, became the first two semi-finalists in the Singles with comfortable wins over Frank K. L. Ma and J. D. Mackie.

After his creditable performance in the previous round when he eliminated Lee Walton, the Colony Schoolboy Champion, Frank Ma, was expected to give Wang a closer game yesterday than indicated by his 6-2, 6-1 score.

The schoolboy's usual accuracy, however, deserted him and inability to pack a punch in his ground strokes and services enabled his opponent to assume full control of the game with a continuous flow of strong, low full-length drives.

Tsui, who is expected to meet Wang in the final, was never seriously challenged in the course of his 6-1, 6-2 win over Mackie.

The first Doubles quarter-final of the Championships played yesterday saw J. L. Rigge and Mr. Heenan having the better of South China's Roch Liang and Khoo Sing-oi by 6-0, 7-5 after two long drawn-out sets.

Although there was little to choose between the two pairs in ground strokes, where Heenan and Khoo were especially prominent with their deadly forehand kills, the greater aggressiveness of the Hongkong Cricket Club pair at the net and their stronger and more accurate overhead smashes proved to be the deciding factor.

CLOSELY CONTESTED
The third round replay of the Doubles match on the standard court between P. Poon and A. V. Szeto and E. Sautbolle and J. R. L. Cook again went to

three closely-contested sets, with Sautbolle and Cook the winners by 6-4, 2-6 and 6-2.

Both pairs started strongly, but during the third set the effects of the long drawn-out match began to tell on the Chinese pair, who though with in reach of the shots were just that shade too slow in getting to them.

Sautbolle was easily the best of the four players, displaying consistent ground strokes and strong net play and scoring frequently with good volleys and overhead smashes.

Cook was a mixture of brilliance and erratic tendencies, scoring a winner with his all-out forehand drive when least expected and putting a glitter of the court when a point was almost sure.

However, over-defensive tactics and lack of an overhead by both of them placed Poon and Szeto always at a disadvantage. Though strong at the net with his volleys, Poon found himself unable for the major part of the game to make full use of them for lack of sustained attacking shots from his partner.

THE RESULTS
Quarter-finals: V. T. Wang beat F. K. L. Ma 6-2, 6-1; Tsui Yun-pui beat J. D. Mackie 6-1, 6-2.

Third round: Cheung Chow beat Wong Chan-fai 6-1, 6-3.

Colony Doubles
Quarter-final: J. L. Rigge and Mr. Heenan beat Roch Liang and Khoo Sing-oi 6-0, 7-5.

Third round: E. Sautbolle and J. R. L. Cook beat P. Poon and A. V. Szeto 6-4, 2-6, 6-2.

Club Doubles
M. W. A. Calvert and I. Agaroff beat J. C. Hurst and B. J. Bickford 6-2, 6-1; H. Kendall and J. A. Cheatham beat T. Widner and E. Zulauf 6-1, 6-4.

TODAY'S GAMES
Colony Singles
Quarter-final: Cheung Chow v. E. Sautbolle.

Colony Doubles
Quarter-finals: Tsui Yun-pui and Lee Wal-pui v. Lee Wal-pui and V. T. Wang; Cheung Yui-oi and Chey Tin-kin.

R. M. Macpherson v. F. A. Weller; J. R. L. Cook v. N. Cook; M. W. H. Calvert v. E. Zulauf; P. L. Holmes v. W. K. Thomson.

Club Doubles
R. W. Franklin and L. D. Kilbee v. Stucky and H. J. Armstrong.

Cyclists Declared Professionals
Melbourne, Mar. 3. Australian Olympic gold medalist, Russell Mockridge and Lionel Cox, were today declared professionals by the Victoria Amateur Cyclists Union.

Cox is to appeal but Mockridge said he would not. Mockridge indicated that he intended to turn professional after his Olympic bond expired in July.

Cox's Olympic bond does not terminate until July 1954. In a letter to the two men, the VACU stated that they were deemed to have lost their amateur status by failure to file affidavits by midnight on February 27, answering allegations that they accepted expenses other than those approved by the union.—Reuter.

Rugger Results
London, Mar. 3. London Hospital 8-0 in the Hospitals Cup semi-final today. Oxford University Greyhounds beat Madrid Students 13-5.—Reuter.

Zucchero To Repeat Bid For U.S. Prize

Zucchero is the pride of Seven Barrows, Lambourn, the training establishment of W. "Bill" Payne, who is assisted by his son, Bill.

Zucchero, the horse of many stables, is beginning his second season in the same box, which is something of a novelty for him.

He would have been a national hero had he won at Laurel Park, in the USA last October, and when he tries again for the same race this year it is certain that the mistakes which led to his defeat last year will not be repeated.

FIRST OBJECTIVE
Meanwhile, his first objective is the Coronation Cup at Epsom in Coronation week, and the stable is, therefore, particularly interested in the future of Tulyar.

With Tulyar out of the way Zucchero appears a ready-made favourite for that race. Last season he won nearly £5,000 in stake money, and in so doing beat the French colt Dynamiter two lengths at York at level weights over a mile.

Despite this, many continue to describe Dynamiter as the best

mile and a quarter horse in Europe.

Zucchero ran Supreme Court to three quarters of a length in the Festival of Britain Stakes over a mile and a half the year before, and although it has not been proved in public it would appear that a mile and a quarter is probably his best distance.

He certainly has prior claims to Dynamiter to be considered the best over the distance in Europe.

It is interesting to note that at least one handicapper has taken the Laurel Park race seriously and might wish to give Zucchero weight in future. Zucchero is likely to prove this handicapper wrong during the coming season.

His stable companion, Stranger is being prepared for the Lincoln and doing really good work.

IRISH SOCCER CHIEFS HAVE A STADIUM PROBLEM

Dublin, Mar. 3. There are fears among Irish soccer chiefs that there may be a repetition of the wild scenes which disturbed last year's Irish-French soccer international when Ireland takes part in its next major soccer engagement, that against Austria in March.

Many observers have stated that the site for the French match will definitely not do for the game against Austria and the possibility of obtaining another venue is being carefully examined.

During the French game thousands of excited fans jammed down one entrance gate when they could not get in, and so packed the stands that fans in front had to jump over the wall and, unless the playing area to avoid being crushed.

ASTONISHED FRENCH
A large number of people were injured and the astonished Frenchmen witnessed casualties being carried off nearly all through the first half, while Police and soccer officials desperately tried to keep the crowd in order.

They succeeded, but there has been an outcry against allowing any recurrence of the

Home Soccer

London, Mar. 3. Football League results today were:

DIVISION I
Burnley 0 Blackpool 1.

DIVISION 3 NORTHERN
Oldham 1 Gateshead 1.

Both these matches were postponed last Saturday as Blackpool and Gateshead were engaged in the FA Cup quarter-finals.—Reuter.

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My forecast is that most club cricketers will celebrate the Coronation with beer-matches. —(London Express Service)

THE GAMBOLS



Barry Appley



£35,000 OFFERED FOR BARNESLEY'S TOMMY TAYLOR

By GEORGE CHANDLER

London, Mar. 3.

With only two months left of the English soccer season, both the top and bottom clubs in the standings today began a search for talent to strengthen their League Championship chance or to avoid relegation to a lower division.

Soccer managers ruefully admit that it is like trying to find a needle in a haystack when it comes to a ready-made star. But there is one to be had at Barnsley—the team already is doomed to relegation from the Second to the Third Division of the English League.

The club announced they are willing to part with their star inside forward, Tommy Taylor, and invited offers from clubs. No fewer than 17 of them responded and what is virtually an auction sale developed.

To date the highest offer offered is £35,000 (over £115,000,000), which would constitute a record transfer fee in English soccer.

Young Taylor is embarrassed by this situation and spent the week-end with his parents seeking their advice on whether to remain with Barnsley or become the most marked man in the game as a result of woe-ing soccer's highest price tag. Under League rules the final decision on a transfer rests with the player. "We can't do anything until we find out whether Taylor is prepared to go," admitted the club chairman, Joe Richards today.

UNHAPPY NEWCASTLE. One famous team, Newcastle United, is in the unhappy position of having a galaxy of stars but at the same time facing the menace of relegation to the Second Division.

"We need a key player to link up the talent we have," said the Newcastle chief, Stan

FIJIANS PLAY TODAY AT SOOKUNPOO

The Rugby game between the 1st Battalion Fijian Regiment, holders of the Malayan Inter-Unit Cup, and the 45 Field Regiment, Royal Artillery, holders of the Hongkong Inter-Unit Cup, takes place on the Army Sports ground, Sookunpoo, this afternoon at 3.30 p.m. and not, as previously advertised, at Boundary Street, Kowloon.

Bridge Tourney

The Underland Team beat Club de Recreo in the Team of Eight Tournament of Hongkong Contract Bridge Association last night by 151 international match points to 29. Half-time score was 74-20 in favour of the Underland. Players for the Underland in the first half were Y. P. Fong and Y. C. Chu, Henry S. Y. Pan and Edward Chok, Y. M. Chu and Frank Chang, and Howard D. Hoffman and Dodge T. Chen. Players in the second half were Y. P. Fong and Henry S. Y. Pan, Frank Chang, Y. M. Chu, Clement Yeh and Y. C. Chu and Howard Hoffman and Dodge Chen. Players for the Club de Recreo were L. J. d'Almeida Remedios and H. Remedios, J. C. Remedios and A. H. Basto, A. J. Motta and C. P. Basto, and L. S. Lopes and G. S. Remedios.

Baseball Included In Asian Games

Manila, Mar. 3. Baseball has been added to the official list of events in the second Asian Games here. The Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation announced that Japan, Formosa, the Philippines and another unnamed Asian country will participate in a four-way baseball championship during the all-Asian athletic meet.

Pakistani Squash Players Do Well

London, Mar. 3. Pakistan dominated the second round play today in the British Professional Squash Rackets Championship. Hashim Khan, British Open Champion, swept past Don Wilson 9-0, 9-0, 9-0. His brother, Zafar Khan, wiped out Fred Stone 9-0, 9-0, 9-0. In just about 10 minutes, and without a defeat, Percy Ellis 9-0, 9-0, 9-0. Associated Press.

★ ★ ★ A SEAT IN THE STALLS ★ ★ ★

KEN SMITH Show Talking

Douglas Fairbanks Nets Dollars For Britain

With the dignity of a man who has been able to invite the Queen to dinner, Douglas Fairbanks has become one of Britain's biggest dollar earners. In three years the television film industry he founded has netted 10,000,000 dollars. Yet it remains virtually unknown.

What are these TV films? Each runs for half-an-hour, is shot in Britain and sent to America for screening on their ever-growing TV network. They cost about \$7,000 to make and are filmed in five days.

Doug told me how it all began. "When I was connected with Marshall Aid in this country I suggested TV films as dollar earners. The idea went ahead and after 18 months' negotiations with the National Broadcasting Company of America, a contract to produce 39 half-hour films was signed.

"When production was ready the N.B.C. gave me a start. I was already advising on the

scheme but now they said: 'We want you to act for us.' I found myself donning make-up and playing such roles as Lochinvar, a murderer, a Regency beau.

In all he will appear in nine of the 39 films. What does America think of our efforts? "We have proved that we can turn out a British high-quality TV film, using the best available talent and within the competitive limitations operating in America," Doug said.

Britain Can't Buy Them

After seeing one of the earlier films in the tiny British National Studios cinema at Euston (frequented by Fairbanks after four years of darkness), I agree with him. For quality of dialogue, story, acting, and production (bearing in mind the cost and shooting time) they are unequalled. And a schedule of two films a week is maintained.

Today there are six companies at work making TV films for America, and next month another begins a series of 39 for Paramount. The shrewd Fairbanks has surrounded himself with a host of well-known British film

stars: Constance Cummings, Marie Burke, Lana Morris, Elizabeth Sellers, Wilfred Hyde White, and many more. Will Britain see the films? Not yet. The B.B.C. can't afford to buy them. But if three of them were run together they would make the ideal cinema programme. It may happen.

Continues Doug: "One day TV will reach Scandinavia and the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. And then this new industry could easily net Britain £10,000,000 a year."

Hollywood Finds a Snag

Every studio in Hollywood is in the middle of the biggest uproar since "talkies" arrived. All because of three-dimensional films. (3-D because life's short) films. A major snag has emerged. Each film company thinks it has evolved the best technique. But each technique demands different sized screens, different equipment and what have you. In other words, no cinema could show 3-D films from Twentieth Century and Universal without changing the equipment.

At the moment Twentieth Century are in the lead with their wide-screen process known as Cinemascope, and recently M.G.M. decided to "co-operate" with them. But Universal, Paramount, Republic and Warners are entering the field—each with their own idea.

Meanwhile the harassed cinema owners are sitting on the fence.

Saved The Night

The "Oscar" award-night on March 19 looked like being an austere affair. Three major studios, Warners, Universal and Columbia, decided to withdraw their financial support.

Said Academy president Charles Brackett: "Last year it cost \$32,000 to present the awards. The major studios contributed \$25,000. It may be found necessary to cut the ceremony and present the statuettes in the library of the Academy."

But the last Oscar night was saved. The National Broadcasting Company are paying £25,000 for the radio and TV rights.

Who Laughs Now?

Talking of "Oscars" reminds me that when I forecast that Moulton Rouse would be the film of 1953, there were polite misgivings from some of my film friends.

But who laughs now? Moulton Rouse has been nominated for seven Oscars.

A Busy Gilbert

Gilbert Harding, after recording a BBC programme, getting home at 3.30 a.m. and turning out again at 5.30 a.m. to face the cameras for his role as a newspaper reporter in *The Headlines*, dashed straight from the studios to address the members of the Chelsea Clinical Society.

The title of his speech: "The Use of Leisure."

Tommy Atkins Puts Flynn In The Shade

The man who put the Forgotten Army back on the map, and Errol Flynn into the shade, has been on the warpath again.

This time David MacDonald, with the blessing of Winston Churchill and the collaboration of General Sir Gerald Templer and Sir Alexander Korda, has made one of the most exciting films yet.

It is a documentary of the battle against the terrorists in the jungles of Malaya, and the snatches I have seen are hair-raising in their intensity.

THE DEADLINE

I can't tell you its title—it hasn't got one yet. The film is still in the cutting-room being edited by the director, MacDonald, who has to get the finished article to Korda by deadline time.

It began last April when MacDonald (who gave us *Desert Victory*) asked Mr. Churchill for permission to make the film. The Prime Minister thought the idea good. The War Office and Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, agreed. Sir Alexander Korda offered to release the film, so MacDonald raised the money and with a shooting unit of eight, went to Malaya.

The film, which took 12 weeks to make, has no professional actors. Everyone, from High Commissioner Templer to the smallest Malay, is playing himself. The heroes are British soldiers (particularly men of the famous Suffolk Regiment) and the Malaya Police.

CHURCHILL TRIBUTE

MacDonald's career took in acting and directing in Hollywood and Britain until, when war broke out, he became head of the Army Film Unit and made that tremendous record of El Alamein called *Desert Victory*.

It so impressed Winston Churchill that he saw it three times, devoted two pages to it in his book "The Hinge of Fate," and sent MacDonald to Washington with a copy for President Roosevelt.

Altogether 50 private copies were made. The late King George VI had one. Marshall Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek have them too.

MacDonald also filmed the Commando raid on the Lofoten Islands, the Sicilian campaign, the landing at Salerno and the European campaign. Since the war he has directed *The Brothers Good Time Girl*, *Christopher Columbus* and *Diamond City*.

P.S. That elusive title for the Malayan film. How about *Operation Terrorist*?

SO INTRIGUING Cella Johnson, best actress British films have ever had, stepped back into the arena recently as one side of an intriguing film triangle. The other was Alec Guinness and Yvonne de Carlo. The film, *Paradise*, now being shot at Shepperton.

Cella is something to look forward to. Whenever she appears on the screen the standard of acting takes a big jump upward.

Trouble is she acts so rarely for the films—only twice (I believe in *You and The Holy and the Ivy*) since 1940. Reasons: Her husband, young family and Oxfordshire home, which take up a lot of time.

"But I haven't been staying at home on purpose—though my family is the major attraction," Miss Johnson told me recently.

UNLUCKY HUSTON Catalogue of disasters to John Huston, filming *Beat the Devil* in Italy with Humphrey Bogart and Jennifer Jones.

On the way to Rome he sprained a wrist, broke a bone in his hand; driving from Rome to Ravenna he suffered minor injuries in a car smash; in Ravenna his apartment was flooded after a storm; his bedroom door caught fire when an electric heater failed; and then he caught flu!

Says Huston: "Two months following the hounds across ditch and fence in Ireland—and I have to come to Italy to get into trouble!"

RATTIGAN AGAIN

With most of the London theatres playing safe with revivals in Coronation Year, it is heartening to hear that Terence Rattigan is rumoured to have finished a new play.

It is about another Coronation—that of George V in 1911. It is centred on the visit to London of European Royalty and the complications which arise over their public engagements and their private pleasures.

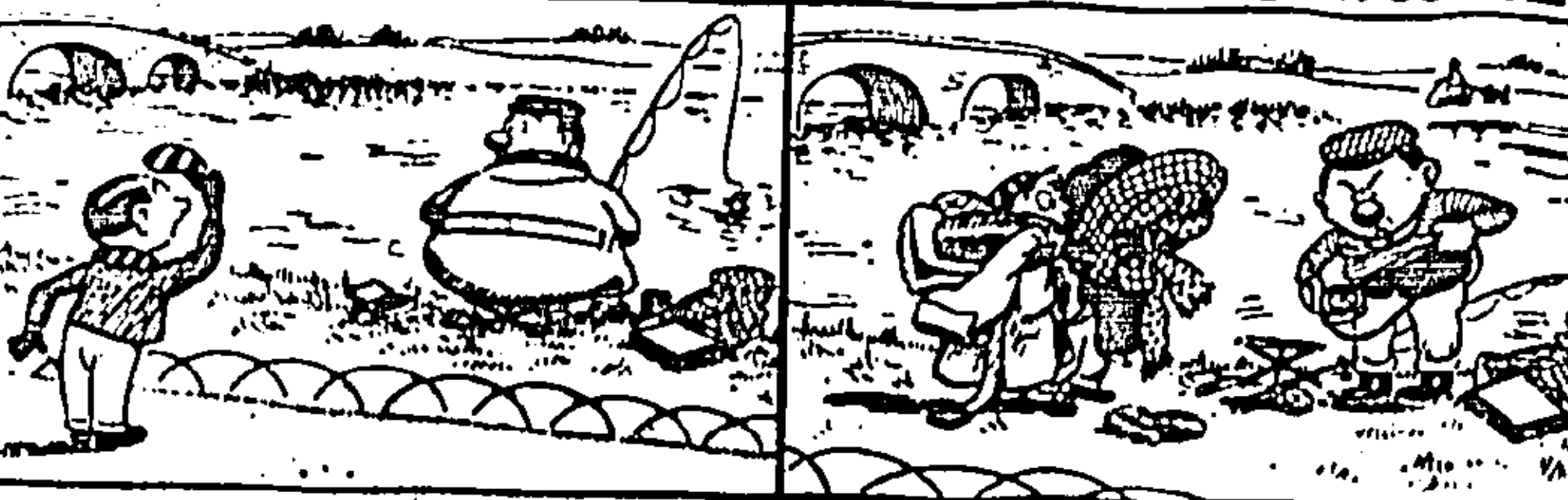
HIS TRADEMARK

Ever since he made *The Lodger* in 1926, director Alfred Hitchcock has added his trademark to his films by making a brief appearance in each, usually only for an instant.

In *I Confess*, his latest, Hitchcock is the first figure to be seen on the screen, albeit against the sky as he walks a broad iron staircase.

SPORTING SAM

By Reg. Wootton



MATT BUSBY CAN FINISH THE JOB OF BUILDING UP AMERICAN SOCCER

Says HAROLD MAYES

London

Foundations have already been laid. The brickwork has proceeded satisfactorily, even if a little slowly. Now the roof is just about to go on prior to the house really being put in order.

Scots and Irish domiciled in the United States have laid the foundations. Touring teams have been putting in the bricks—yes, it's American Soccer I'm talking about.

And who's the flier? None other than Manchester United chief Matt Busby, due to cross the Atlantic once more for two months' intensive coaching this summer.

You think American Soccer is just a joke? If you do, forget it very quickly. You won't be the first to have laughed at it, but it's the last laugh which is always the most satisfying.

As long ago as July, 1948, I came back from New York to write: "I'd go so far as to say that if we can send the States more teams on tour, some good coaches and, above all, some referees, they'll be in international class in a decade."

READY TO TAKE HIS PLACE

One man, then managing a First Division club, wrote it to me: "If you make it a hundred years instead of ten you'll still be wrong."

Needless to say, when I returned his letter after England had been beaten by the Americans in the World Cup at Belo Horizonte, asking for his comment, none was forthcoming.

I told you then that there were more youngsters playing Soccer than baseball in the Eastern States. So it came as no surprise to me to find the Football Association Bulletin quoting an article from an American magazine on health, physical education and recreation, saying: "Soccer, long recognised as a sport with unusual promise, is now on its way to take its place in the great family of proven American team sports."

It wouldn't be the first time that we've taught something to another country and then seen them outstrip us at it. So wait for it—there's still five years left for my prophecy to come true. And Matt Busby is the man who may well help it past the post.

"Television of boxing championships in this country is sure to come. Television is yet in its infancy, but it is making good progress within the limits of its income and the time will come,

I think, when boxing will need television."

Who wrote that? I don't know, but I could so easily have done, because it follows a line of thought I have so frequently expressed. But I was a little shaken to read it in the new issue of Jack Solomon's *Boxing Annual* (Playfair Books, 3s. 6d.). I asked Jack Solomon a few days ago: "Are you responsible for the opinions of your correspondents?"

"What have I been writing now?" said Jack. I told him. "You know I couldn't say that," he added, "when I told him, that I thought we were both on the same side of the television fence at last."

"I must read that book sometime," Jack concluded. Ah, well!

When the Rugby League legislators did their "turn again, Whittington" act with the play-ball rule (other week, everybody hoped that would be the final piece of messing about for some time. There were even people who suggested that the game might now be left for five years to settle down.

Yet no sooner is that spot of stupidity out of the way than up come a couple of clubs with a "reform plan" to eliminate the Disciplinary Committee and the Management Committee as at present constituted.

TODAY'S SPORT

Open Colony Tennis Singles semi-final (Top half at Hongkong Cricket Club, Chater Road, commencing 9 p.m.). Rugby: RA v 1st Bn Fijian Regiment at Sookunpoo 8.30 p.m.

Athletics: Individual Athletic Championships at Boundary Street, Kowloon, 2 p.m. Northcote Training College Annual Athletic Meet at Caroline Hill, 1.30 p.m.

Swimming and Schoolboy Championships at Diocesan Boys' School Gymnasium and Queen's College Hall.



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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB
TENTH RACE MEETING 1952/53
Saturday, 7th March, 1953
(Hold under the Rules of The Hong Kong Jockey Club)

The programme will consist of 9 races. The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race will be run at 2 p.m.

Through Tickets (9 Races—\$18.00) also tickets at \$2.00 each for the Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Hong Kong Derby" scheduled to be run on 2nd May, 1953, may be obtained at the Cash Sweep Office of the Club at Queen's Building, Ground Floor, Chater Road.

Through Tickets reserved for this meeting but not paid for by 10 a.m. on Friday, 6th March, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

To avoid congestion at the Cash Sweep Office at Queen's Building, sweep tickets may also be purchased at the Club's Branch Offices at:—

5 D'Aguilar Street, Hong Kong
or
382 Nathan Road, Kowloon

TOTALISATOR

The attention of Totalisator Investors is drawn to the following rules:—

Dividends will be paid on the winning and placed ponies so declared by the Stewards when the "ALL CLEAR" is given. The "ALL CLEAR" signal will be indicated by a white light at the Totalisator Tower. BACKERS ARE ADVISED NOT TO DESTROY OR THROW AWAY THEIR TICKETS UNTIL AFTER THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL HAS BEEN EXHIBITED.

Totalisator Tickets should be examined and checked before leaving the Selling Counters as mistakes of any description cannot be rectified later.

Cash received in respect of Dividends should be checked before leaving the Pay-Out Counters as no claim for short payment of the value of tickets presented can be entertained once Investors have left the Counters.

All winning tickets and tickets for refunds must be presented for payment at the Race Course on the day to which they refer, but none will be paid later than one hour after the time for which the last race of the day has been scheduled to be run.

In no circumstances will any Dividends be paid or refunds made unless a ticket is produced. Payment WILL NOT be made on torn or disfigured tickets.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

SETS OF MEMBERS' AND LADIES' BADGES WHICH ARE BEING ISSUED FOR THE 1953 RACING SEASON ARE NOT VALID UNTIL 1ST APRIL, 1953. 1952 SETS ARE VALID UNTIL THEN.

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and the Club Rooms at \$10.00 including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary at Alexandra House, on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all bills, etc.

Only a limited number of badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will be on sale at the Race Course.

The Branch Offices and the Treasurers' Comprodor Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. The Treasurers' Comprodor Office is situated at Queen's Building, Ground Floor, Chater Road, and the Secretary's Office at Alexandra House, 8th Floor.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The Price of admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$3.00 including tax for all persons including Ladies and will be payable at the Gate.

Any person leaving the Public Enclosure during a Meeting will forfeit his or her right of admission to the Enclosure and will be required to pay the requisite fee of \$3.00 in order to gain re-admission.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC MEN, ETC. WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination, and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

Owing to the congestion in the Members' Betting Hall and at Booths adjacent to Boxes in the Coffee Room, Box-holders and Members are requested to ensure that their servants make use only of the Public Betting Hall. Military Police will be posted at various points in the enclosure to ensure that this regulation is adhered to.

By Order,
H. MIRA,
Secretary.

Synthetic Rubber Industry

Transfer To Private Ownership

Washington, Mar. 3. Transfer of the United States Government synthetic rubber industry to private ownership, officially recommended in a report here yesterday, will take about 15 months to complete after Congress has approved the measure.

This was disclosed today by Mr. Morten Solum of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, who will be in charge of selling arrangements for the 20 plants which comprise the industry.

Under the transfer plan a Government disposal agency would negotiate sales with prospective buyers—presumably the present occupying firms—and sales would be subject to Congressional approval.

The proposed sale would be advertised and the disposal agency would ask for offers within 15 days of the advertisement's appearance.

GIVEN 60 DAYS

After a sale had been arranged Congress would be given time, probably 60 days, to object before the deal became final. Officials of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation declined to say what the Government hoped to get for its synthetic rubber industry.

Republican Congressman Paul Shafer, leading advocate of the sale, had earlier suggested "scheduling in excess of \$350 million."

Yesterday's report from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which administers the industry to be offered for sale, said the selling price of synthetic rubber from privately-owned plants offered a wide area for speculation but there was no way at present of making an accurate forecast of such a price.

"It would seem likely, however, that for some period of time subsequent to disposal, the price of privately-produced synthetic rubber would exceed the Government selling price, if the Government's present pricing policy continues to prevail," yesterday's report said.

NO THREAT

The RFC selling price for synthetic rubber is 23 cents a pound, while natural rubber at New York is about 27 cents.

The report noted that a Malayan rubber industry publication, "Natural Rubber News" for January 1953, estimated the prospective price of privately-produced synthetic would range up to 30 cents a pound.

"There can, of course, be no valid forecasts of the future price of natural rubber," the report said.

"The volume of demand for synthetic rubber will not be threatened" by price competition from the natural product. Rather it may be assumed that the two materials, so long as they remain substantially interchangeable in use, will find a market at generally competitive prices.

"While the rubber-producing areas of Southeast Asia are attempting modifications in their rubber culture design to improve both the yield of their plantings and the quality of their product, the progress that has been made in this country in the last dozen years gives assurance that in a contest of technologies synthetic rubber has nothing to fear from the natural product."

FUTURE DEMAND

The report said that voluntary consumption of synthetic in the year 1952 was 800,500 long tons, of which 717,000 long tons were Government-produced for general purpose and butyl.

Butyl is used mostly for the manufacture of inner tubes for tires.

In 1952 the RFC had about 700 synthetic rubber customers, with the 20 largest domestic type companies accounting for 77 per cent of sales.

Referring to the future demand for rubber, natural and synthetic, the report quoted the Foley Report on materials of June 1952, which estimated the consumption by 1975 would be five million long tons.

It used rubber industry estimates in predicting consumption by 1958 would be 2.0 million tons and natural rubber output at 1.7 million tons, leaving a "deficit" of 0.3 million tons to be made up by production of synthetic rubber.—Reuter.

Seeds And Oils

New York, Mar. 3. Prices in the seeds and oils market closed unchanged with the following exceptions: Peanut oil, per lb. 1.0-b. New York, 24 cents. Flax seeds, per bushel, 1.0-b. Minneapolis. \$3.00.—United Press.

London Stock Exchange Lifts Veil

GALLERY FOR PUBLIC

(FROM A FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The London Stock Exchange has come far since the days when stockbrokers met to transact their business in Jonathan's Coffee House, in Change Alley.

But though the history of dealings in company shares in Britain goes back to the end of the 17th Century, the Stock Exchange, and everything connected with it, remains to many, an impenetrable mystery.

This mystic veil will soon be lifted for work is about to begin on the construction of a gallery, overlooking the floor of the "House" from which members of the public will be permitted to watch something of the workings of this famous institution.

This concession to our inquiring age marks a break with the Stock Exchange's long tradition of exclusiveness.

The older generation of stockbrokers can still recall the ignominious fate which overcame strangers who violated the privacy of their "House."

In those days, there were exactly 1,399 members. The presence of a stranger in their midst gave rise to the cry of the "House" whereupon business stopped, the interloper was seized, none too gently, and ejected, minus, as often as not, his trousers.

Stockbrokers' lead, on the whole, a fairly quiet life, and this break from the usual routine of the "House" was no doubt welcomed as an amusing and harmless diversion.

But it did nothing to inspire public confidence in an institution which directly or indirectly affects the lives of millions of innocent "strangers."

On the contrary, its rough treatment of outsiders confirmed many people in the belief that the Stock Exchange had something to hide.

Once that idea took hold, it was easy for its enemies to prey upon public gullibility. Nowadays, a good deal of the criticism levelled at the Stock Exchange, can be discounted as ill-informed gossip or malicious propaganda.

Yet, despite the efforts of its own members to minimise the opportunities that existed, in the bad old days, for abuses of the public trust, the idea persists that what goes on behind its carefully guarded doors is something akin to a secret society gathering.

The rising generation of stockbrokers naturally resent this suggestion—that there is something sinister about their calling. And they point out, with some force, that at least part of the blame rests on the Stock Exchange itself. For criticism that is based on ignorance cannot be fought from behind closed doors.

The Council of the Stock Exchange, an august body whose word is law along Threadneedle Street, have made important concessions to this view. Partly to appease its own critics and partly to satisfy public curiosity, it has permitted sightseers to visit the "House," outside business hours, during the Festival of Britain season in 1951. The experiment was a success and week-end sightseeing was again permitted last year.

Meanwhile, the Council had applied for and been refused a licence to build a public gallery. But having once embarked on this course, they were determined to see the project through. Their second application was granted, and the necessary work has now been put in hand.

When the gallery is completed, members of the public will, for the first time, see—as they presumably hear—what goes on in the "House" during business hours.

But, what, it may be asked, will the public see when they look down from the gallery? And what is the significance of it all, anyway?

The scene will be no more exciting—or mysterious—than that on almost any day of the week, in a public market place. But instead of housewives buying from shopkeepers, brokers will be dealing in stocks and shares with "jobbers."

Even this much, however, may not be deduced by the uninitiated sightseer. He will see a number of soberly-dressed gentlemen standing around in little groups, apparently doing nothing, but jotting down notes on scraps of paper. If he stays long enough, he may witness a slight flurry and hear a raising of voices among one of these groups, indicating a quickening of interest in a particular section of the market.

He will probably leave, after this, little wiser for his experiences but, it is to be hoped, reassured that, at least, the Stock Exchange is not a place where "wicked financiers" perform mysterious rites to Mammon. As for the significance of all he sees, this is beyond the scope of this article. But some of the things which still attach to the activities of the Stock Exchange may be cleared up if the market place analogy is carried a little further.

The financing of industry on the scale that we know it today requires vast amounts of money, which must be forthcoming in a fairly constant stream. It must, moreover, be directed to the various concerns by which it is needed—and, once there, it must not be withdrawn.

This basic requirement is common to all business ventures, whether they are small enterprises, needing only a few thousand pounds, or vast concerns needing millions. But, except in rare cases, capital on the required scale can only be obtained by inviting individual savers, large and small, to lend their money to people they have never seen, or perhaps even heard of, in return for a promise of a share in the profits of the business concerned.

Provided the hopes of reward are great enough to offset the risk of capital loss, the investing public will usually accept an offer to buy shares in a business—even though they may know nothing about it beyond the fact that it produces shoes or ocean liners. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether they would do so unless machinery existed whereby their shares could be converted at any time back into hard cash. The Stock Exchange is the institution which provides this machinery. It is the market place where shares and certain other types of securities are bought and sold.

Members of the public, however, are not permitted to deal in this market place. An investor wishing to sell £100 of shares in, say, Imperial Chemical Industries, he instructs his stockbroker accordingly. The broker then goes to the Stock Exchange, makes his way to the group of men that constitute the "mercenary market." There, having first judged where the best bargain is to be obtained, he sells £100 of I.C.I. shares to a jobber, who will later, through another broker, find a customer for them.

This is what a visitor to the Stock Exchange will soon be able to see for himself from the public gallery. He will see no shares change hands. A note will be made of the "bargain" by the broker and the jobber concerned, but the actual exchange of shares for cash will not take place until later.

Its market place activities, therefore, ensure a steady flow of money for permanent investment in industry, without which no business could expand beyond the limits imposed by its own resources. But this is only one of the many important functions of the Stock Exchange. By bringing together the people who want to borrow money and those who have money to lend, it also provides the means whereby the British Government, local municipalities, foreign governments, companies and a host of other long-term borrowers can raise fresh capital, quickly and cheaply.

Only a little of this vast machinery will be seen by the visitor. But the Stock Exchange will have nothing to regret if the raising of the curtain of secrecy on even a small part of its activities dispels some of the suspicion which now surrounds it.

Jap Mission To Persia

Baghdad, Mar. 3. A Japanese Government Economic mission left today for Tehran after a four-day survey of Iraq's trade and economic situation. It will return for official negotiations on a trade and barter agreement with Iraq after similar surveys in Persia and Turkey.—Reuter.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$452,124.25. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES	BUYERS	SELLERS	SALES
BANKS			
HSBC	1350	20	1350
East Asia	145		
INSURANCES			
Union	700	5.30	62
Underwriters			
SHIPPING			
DOCKERS, ETC.	140	11000	145
IS. Wharf	77	6.40	1000
14 Wharf	10	10.20	1000
Dock	12.00	13	1500
Wharfedale	7.30	620	71
LAND, ETC.			
HSBC	7.50	7.50	3000
HSBC Land (S)	52		
HSBC Land (L)	13.00	1.55	1500
UTILITIES			
Tram	21.00	500	21.70
Star Ferry	101		
Light (S)	100	6.20	455
Electric	23.40	23.40	1620
Telephone	17.00		
INDUSTRIALS			
HSBC	15.5		
HSBC	18.50		
STOIRS, ETC.			
Dair	19.10	20	1100
Watson	24	1000	24
CRAWFORD	27.00		
COTTONS			
Raw	240	21	

Ceylon's Deal With Red China

Colombo, Mar. 3. Ceylon's "rubber for rice" trade pact with China is working because "the Commonwealth is behind us," Mr. Richard Senanayake, the Trade and Commerce Minister, said last night.

"It is British ships that bring us our China rice," he told a meeting here.

"If our country needs finances and foods, we must obtain them," he said.

The China transaction had added an extra 100,000,000 Rupees (about £7,500,000) to the national funds.

Apparently referring to American protests, Mr. Senanayake said: "It seems that the test of democratic government is not whether it serves the people, but whether it is subservient to one or other of the world power blocs."

(Mr. Averell Harriman, retiring United States Foreign Aid Chief, told Congress on January 17 that Ceylon had concluded the deal with the Communists after spurning a United States offer.)

He expressed his "critical concern" over Ceylon's export of rubber to Communist China.—Reuter.

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, Mar. 3. Chicago grains were mixed with other leading commodities. Wheat eased with reports of further beneficial rains in the southwest belt. Wheat closed 3/4 to 1/2 lower and soybeans 3/4 to 1/2 lower to 1/2 higher.

Prices closed as follows: Wheat—price per bushel Spot 2.23 1/2 nominal March 2.24 1/2 nominal May 2.26 1/2 nominal July 2.28 1/2 nominal September 2.31 1/2 nominal December 2.34 1/2 nominal

Corn Spot 1.59 1/2 nominal March 1.60 1/2 nominal May 1.61 1/2 nominal July 1.62 1/2 nominal September 1.63 1/2 nominal December 1.64 1/2 nominal

Oats March 2.35 1/2 nominal May 2.36 1/2 nominal July 2.37 1/2 nominal September 2.38 1/2 nominal December 2.39 1/2 nominal

New York, Mar. 3. 100 lb. sack. \$12.00 nominal.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates: U.S. dollar (per \$1) 0.0135 Sterling (per £1) 15.67 Hong Kong dollar (per 100) 22.20 Singapore dollar (per 100) 22.20 71C piastres (per 100) 12.25

TOURIST TRADE RECEIPTS

Venice, Mar. 3. Tourist trade contributed 180,000,000 lire to the Italian national income in 1952, according to a survey of the Italian Government-controlled tourist office.

The survey disclosed that in the past year a total of 6,100,000 foreign tourists visited the country as compared to 5,405,000 in 1951, when tourist trade accounted for the State's exchequer with 150,000,000,000 lire.

The Italian tourist office estimated that 20 per cent of the huge sums spent by foreign tourists in Italy last year was contributed by American tourists.

EMIT, the Italian tourist agency, pointed out in its survey that the Financial Times prediction that 350,000 Americans would visit Europe in 1953 was largely deficient as almost 390,000 U.S. tourists came to Italy in the past year.

Venice, the "Queen of the Adriatic," was one of the top beneficiaries of the tourist traffic last year. The survey figured that both Italian and foreign visitors spent in the city of canals about 13,000,000,000 lire with foreign contribution placed at around 9,000,000,000 lire.

The average stay of 315,000 foreigners and the 267,000 Italians who visited Venice last year was 2.57 days.

The nationalities represented in last year's tourist traffic were American, Swiss, French, Austrian, British and German.

Other less consistent nationality groups were not listed by the tourist office.—United Press.

The Rubber Markets

Singapore, Mar. 3. Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber, per lb. 77 1/2-78 1/2 May 78 1/2-79 1/2 June 79 1/2-80 1/2 Number 2 rubber, April 69 1/2-70 1/2 Number 3 rubber, April 67 1/2-68 1/2 Spot rubber, unsmoked, 67 1/2-68 1/2 No. 1 pale crepe 61-62 No. 2 pale crepe 59-60

NEW YORK MARKET New York, Mar. 3. Rubber futures closed today 10 to 14 cents higher with sales totalling 71 contracts. The strength in futures was coupled with the firmness of output markets. Spot dealers said higher prices caused factory buyers to shy away from the market. Prices closed today as follows:

March 23 1/2 bid April 23 1/2 bid May 23 1/2 bid June 23 1/2 bid July 23 1/2 bid August 23 1/2 bid September 23 1/2 bid October 23 1/2 bid November 23 1/2 bid December 23 1/2 bid

LONDON MARKET London, Mar. 3. The rubber market was steady today. Prices closed as follows:

Number 1 rubber, in pence per lb. 23 1/2-24 1/2 April 23 1/2-24 1/2 May 23 1/2-24 1/2 June 23 1/2-24 1/2 July 23 1/2-24 1/2 August 23 1/2-24 1/2 September 23 1/2-24 1/2 October 23 1/2-24 1/2 November 23 1/2-24 1/2 December 23 1/2-24 1/2

JAPANESE BONDS London, Mar. 3. Japanese bonds 100 (of 1000) 63 1/2-64 1/2 100 (of 1000) 64 1/2-65 1/2 100 (of 1000) 65 1/2-66 1/2 100 (of 1000) 66 1/2-67 1/2 100 (of 1000) 67 1/2-68 1/2 100 (of 1000) 68 1/2-69 1/2 100 (of 1000) 69 1/2-70 1/2 100 (of 1000) 70 1/2-71 1/2 100 (of 1000) 71 1/2-72 1/2 100 (of 1000) 72 1/2-73 1/2 100 (of 1000) 73 1/2-74 1/2 100 (of 1000) 74 1/2-75 1/2 100 (of 1000) 75 1/2-76 1/2 100 (of 1000) 76 1/2-77 1/2 100 (of 1000) 77 1/2-78 1/2 100 (of 1000) 78 1/2-79 1/2 100 (of 1000) 79 1/2-80 1/2 100 (of 1000) 80 1/2-81 1/2 100 (of 1000) 81 1/2-82 1/2 100 (of 1000) 82 1/2-83 1/2 100 (of 1000) 83 1/2-84 1/2 100 (of 1000) 84 1/2-85 1/2 100 (of 1000) 85 1/2-86 1/2 100 (of 1000) 86 1/2-87 1/2 100 (of 1000) 87 1/2-88 1/2 100 (of 1000) 88 1/2-89 1/2 100 (of 1000) 89 1/2-90 1/2 100 (of 1000) 90 1/2-91 1/2 100 (of 1000) 91 1/2-92 1/2 100 (of 1000) 92 1/2-93 1/2 100 (of 1000) 93 1/2-94 1/2 100 (of 1000) 94 1/2-95 1/2 100 (of 1000) 95 1/2-96 1/2 100 (of 1000) 96 1/2-97 1/2 100 (of 1000) 97 1/2-98 1/2 100 (of 1000) 98 1/2-99 1/2 100 (of 1000) 99 1/2-100 1/2 100 (of 1000) 100 1/2-101 1/2 100 (of 1000) 101 1/2-102 1/2 100 (of 1000) 102 1/2-103 1/2 100 (of 1000) 103 1/2-104 1/2 100 (of 1000) 104 1/2-105 1/2 100 (of 1000) 105 1/2-106 1/2 100 (of 1000) 106 1/2-107 1/2 100 (of 1000) 107 1/2-108 1/2 100 (of 1000) 108 1/2-109 1/2 100 (of 1000) 109 1/2-110 1/2 100 (of 1000) 110 1/2-111 1/2 100 (of 1000) 111 1/2-112 1/2 100 (of 1000) 112 1/2-113 1/2 100 (of 1000) 113 1/2-114 1/2 100 (of 1000) 114 1/2-115 1/2 100 (of 1000) 115 1/2-116 1/2 100 (of 1000) 116 1/2-117 1/2 100 (of 1000) 117 1/2-118 1/2 100 (of 1000) 118 1/2-119 1/2 100 (of 1000) 119 1/2-120 1/2 100 (of 1000) 120 1/2-121 1/2 100 (of 1000) 121 1/2-122 1/2 100 (of 1000) 122 1/2-123 1/2 100 (of 1000) 123 1/2-124 1/2 100 (of 1000) 124 1/2-125 1/2 100 (of 1000) 125 1/2-126 1/2 100 (of 1000) 126 1/2-127 1/2 100 (of 1000) 127 1/2-128 1/2 100 (of 1000) 128 1/2-129 1/2 100 (of 1000) 129 1/2-130 1/2 100 (of 1000) 130 1/2-131 1/2 100 (of 1000) 131 1/2-132 1/2 100 (of 1000) 132 1/2-133 1/2 100 (of 1000) 133 1/2-134 1/2 100 (of 1000) 134 1/2-135 1/2 100 (of 1000) 135 1/2-136 1/2 100 (of 1000) 136 1/2-137 1/2 100 (of 1000) 137 1/2-138 1/2 100 (of 1000) 138 1/2-139 1/2 100 (of 1000) 139 1/2-140 1/2 100 (of 1000) 140 1/2-141 1/2 100 (of 1000) 141 1/2-142 1/2 100 (of 1000) 142 1/2-143 1/2 100 (of 1000) 143 1/2-144 1/2 100 (of 1000) 144 1/2-145 1/2 100 (of 1000) 145 1/2-146 1/2 100 (of 1000) 146 1/2-147 1/2 100 (of 1000) 147 1/2-148 1/2 100 (of 1000) 148 1/2-149 1/2 100 (of 1000) 149 1/2-150 1/2 100 (of 1000) 150 1/2-151 1/2 100 (of 1000) 151 1/2-152 1/2 100 (of 1000) 152 1/2-153 1/2 100 (of 1000) 153 1/2-154 1/2 100 (of 1000) 154 1/2-155 1/2 100 (of 1000) 155 1/2-156 1/2 100 (of 1000) 156 1/2-157 1/2 100 (of 1000) 157 1/2-158 1/2 100 (of 1000) 158 1/2-159 1/2 100 (of 1000) 159 1/2-160 1/2 100 (of 1000) 160 1/2-161 1/2 100 (of 1000) 161 1/2-162 1/2 100 (of 1000) 162 1/2-163 1/2 100 (of 1000) 163 1/2-164 1/2 100 (of 1000) 164 1/2-165 1/2 100 (of 1000) 165 1/2-166 1/2 100 (of 1000) 166 1/2-167 1/2 100 (of 1000) 167 1/2-168 1/2 100 (of 1000) 168 1/2-169 1/2 100 (of 1000) 169 1/2-170 1/2 100 (of 1000) 170 1/2-171 1/2 100 (of 1000) 171 1/2-172 1/2 100 (of 1000) 172 1/2-173 1/2 100 (of 1000) 173 1/2-174 1/2 100 (of 1000) 174 1/2-175 1/2 100 (of 1000) 175 1/2-176 1/2 100 (of 1000) 176 1/2-177 1/2 100 (of 1000) 177 1/2-178 1/2 100 (of 1000) 178 1/2-179 1/2 100 (of 1000) 179 1/2-180 1/2 100 (of 1000) 180 1/2-181 1/2 100 (of 1000) 181 1/2-182 1/2 100 (of 1000) 182 1/2-183 1/2 100 (of 1000) 183 1/2-184 1/2 100 (of 1000) 184 1/2-185 1/2 100 (of 1000) 185 1/2-186 1/2 100 (of 1000) 186 1/2-187 1/2 100 (of 1000) 187 1/2-188 1/2 100 (of 1000) 188 1/2-189 1/2 100 (of 1000) 189 1/2-190 1/2 100 (of 1000) 190 1/2-191 1/2 100 (of 1000) 191 1/2-192 1/2 100 (of 1000) 192 1/2-193 1/2 100 (of 1000) 193 1/2-194 1/2 100 (of 1000) 194 1/2-195 1/2 100 (of 1000) 195 1/2-196 1/2 100 (of 1000) 196 1/2-197 1/2 100 (of 1000) 197 1/2-198 1/2 100 (of 1000) 198 1/2-199 1/2 100 (of 1000) 199 1/2-200 1/2 100 (of 1000) 200 1/2-201 1/2 100 (of 1000) 201 1/2-202 1/2 100 (of 1000) 202 1/2-203 1/2 100 (of 1000) 203 1/2-204 1/2 100 (of 1000) 204 1/2-205 1

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1953.

JOHN CLARKE'S
CASEBOOK

Specialist Work

HE climbed from the cratered bomb-site, a dusty, spectral figure, a slim, shock-headed youth, who wore an old RAF greatcoat which was a liberally splashed with cream-coloured paint and which bulged awkwardly about the chest.

Two plain-clothes policemen, hidden from his view, watched him tackle the wall, which he did so ponderously and with as much laboured breathing as a dug-out major might negotiate a modern battle assault course.

UNDER THE COAT
WHEN the youth, whose name was Joe, had recovered from his encounter with the wall he padded to a street of shops and offices near Red Lion Square. The detectives softly followed. They watched as Joe here studied a window intently, then set his shoulder in a half-hearted way against a bolted door.

It was 8.30 in the evening, and Joe and the two policemen had this section of London, W. C. to themselves. When the officers considered they had seen enough, they went up to Joe, and asked him what his interest was in the shop-windows and the locked office doors.

Complete candour seems, at the moment, to have overtaken Joe. Diving into his greatcoat, he brought out the brick that had caused the bulge. "I got this from a bomb-site," he said, "I meant to use it to break in somewhere."

The policemen took Joe and the brick to the police station. Next morning, at the Clerk's court, Joe was shown into the dock and the brick, now wrapped in brown paper, was carried to the witness-box.

Joe pleaded guilty to being a suspected person, loitering with intent to break into premises. Mr. Frank Powell, the magistrate, was told he had made a statement.

"I WAS HUNGRY"
JOE's words were read. It was a proxy statement, summarised in its last sentence, which read: "I was driven to do this because I was hungry and couldn't pay the rent of my room, which the landlady keeps asking for."

One of the policemen told the magistrate: "He is 21 years old, and a carpenter's improver by trade. He has had a number of jobs in that capacity, which he has left of his own accord. He did his National Service in the RAF, in which, he says, he was not happy."

"When he left the service, he took a job as a progress chaser, at £5 15s. a week, but he left after six months, last October, and he has done no work since."

The magistrate looked inquiringly towards the dock. "What's the matter with you?" he asked Joe. "You get job after job, you're not happy in the RAF, why don't you settle down to something?"

THE CHALLENGE

"I'm a carpenter's improver," Joe said, and there was an edge to his tone as if he challenged the whole world to deny the fact.

"Yes," said the magistrate, "but you're too fussy. No one can do exactly what they want to do in this world. Most of us have to do what we can get to do, don't you understand?"

"I'm a carpenter's improver," Joe said firmly.

"Yes, but here you have a job worth £5 15s. a week, and you..."

"A carpenter's improver," Joe put in, lest there should still be doubts about it.

"Well, look here, you go and have a talk to the probation officer," said the magistrate, and they led Joe away, to have his problems sorted out—those problems that confront a specialist when there is no demand for his speciality and he cannot pay the rent.

Budget Talks From Radio HK

At ten minutes past seven this evening Radio Hongkong will broadcast a recording of His Excellency the Governor's speech delivered this afternoon in the Council Chamber prior to the presentation of the Budget by the Financial Secretary. This is expected to last about 40 minutes, and it will be followed immediately by a studio talk by the Financial Secretary, the Hon. A.G. Clarke, who will summarise his Budget proposals.

Mother Superior Arrested

Disappearance Of War Orphans

Grenoble, Mar. 3.
The Mother Superior of a Marseilles convent was arrested in Grenoble today in connection with the disappearance of two Jewish war orphans.

She is the second Mother Superior to be implicated in the case of Robert and Gerald Finaly, ten and 11, who vanished after a court ordered their Roman Catholic foster mother to hand them over to two nuns.

The other Mother Superior, the foster mother, four Roman Catholic priests and a business man are all being held in gaol.

The men are charged with helping to smuggle the orphans out of France into Spain. Mother Dominique, head of the Notre Dame Convent in Marseilles, was arrested after admitting she received the orphans at the convent in October last year.

She said she looked after them for some time, then had them admitted as boarders to the College of Notre Dame Des Vignes.

She decided to move them again after seeing their pictures in a magazine and handed them over to a Marseilles priest.

TAKEN TO COLLEGE
The priest looked after them for about a fortnight, up to the end of January. Then they were taken to the College of St. Louis de Bonzange in Bayonne, she said.

The boys disappeared from this college early last month.

Police lost the trail of the orphans at the Spanish frontier. Enquiries at government level have spread as far as Portugal, without revealing where they are now.

Their foster mother took charge of the boys in 1944, after the parents were sent to a Nazi concentration camp where they later died.

While a legal battle for their custody was being fought, she is alleged to have baptised them as Catholics and moved them from one religious school to another.

A Socialist Deputy for the Isere Department of which Grenoble is the chief town, protested against the visit to Premier Rene Mayer of Basque ministers and deputies urging the release of the four priests.

He suggested the government was trying to put pressure on the judicial authorities.

Justice Minister Leon Marraud declared that justice had followed and would continue to follow its course. It would be applied equally to all in full independence.

It was not up to the government to intervene and it had not done so, though it was "a general rule" in favour of provisional liberty rather than preventive detention.—Reuter.

More Trouble At POW Camp

Kojedo Island, Mar. 4.

The United Nations Prisoner of War Command announced today that ten Communist prisoners of war were found injured in their barracks on Kojedo Island on Monday evening.

The Command said two prisoners were pronounced dead upon arrival at Kojedo Hospital. Five were hospitalised and three others were slightly injured.

The Command said the prisoners had "been injured some time during the night by their fellow inmates."

"Investigation is being conducted by Army authorities to determine the prisoners responsible for the crime,"—Reuter.

M. Reynaud's Cold Better

Tokyo, Mar. 3.

The French Embassy said today that ex-Premier Paul Reynaud of France had almost recovered from a bad cold on the chest and would be "out and about in a day or two."

M. Reynaud, who arrived here on Friday on a visit to Japan and Korea, has had to stay in bed on doctor's orders since Monday.

The Embassy said today that M. Reynaud was still in bed but his temperature was almost back to normal.—Reuter.

TRAINING FOR THE CORONATION



\$30,000 Claim Decision

Judgment for \$30,000 and costs was entered by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Senior Puisne Judge, in the Supreme Court this morning for the Li Yung Trading Co., of Room 24, 22 Ice House Street, who claimed the return of \$30,000 from Archie Sydney Wang, merchant, of Room 25, 20 Ice House Street.

The defendant was absent and did not defend the action. His solicitor, Mr. Y. H. Chan, was given leave by the Court to withdraw when he announced through Counsel for the plaintiffs that he had received no further instructions from his client.

Mr. O. V. Cheung, instructed by Mr. P. C. Woo, appeared for plaintiffs. He said the claim was for the return of \$30,000 which plaintiffs had loaned to the defendant. The loan arose as a result of an order placed by the plaintiffs with defendant for 30 sets of Chinese typewriters to be delivered to Tientsin, but because of Japanese export restrictions the typewriters could not be delivered.

RECEIVES LOAN

In September, 1951, however, the defendant offered to deliver 30 sets of Chinese typewriters to the plaintiffs in Hongkong, but added he could only do so if he obtained a loan of \$30,000. He was given the loan and the 30 sets of typewriters were delivered. At the same time the defendant left 40 sets of similar typewriters with the plaintiffs as security for the loan, and these 40 sets were still in the plaintiffs' possession. Counsel said these typewriters were of a rather old-fashioned type and their value did not reach \$30,000 in any way. Their exact value was not known.

Mr. Cheung added that the matter of the typewriters was the subject of another action for damages for breach of contract, and the Court was now solely concerned with the loan made to the defendant.

His Lordship gave judgment after Mr. Pak-kwan, acting manager of the plaintiff firm, had testified to the making of the loan and the fact that it had not yet been repaid.

Radio Hongkong

ILKT Programme Summary: 6.02. Too familiar for words; 6.30. Orchestra of the Week; The Halls Orchestra; 7. Time Signal and World News (London Relay); 7.10. The Hongkong Budget—Mr. Alexander; 7.15. The Governor's Address to the Legislative Council from the Council Chamber; and a Talk by the Financial Secretary, the Hon. A. G. Clarke, on Government Finance and the Current Budget (Recorded Only); 7.20. Weather Report; 7.25. Luck Dip—Variety Requests presented by Margherita Giudizi; 7.30. The Halls Orchestra; 7.35. The Halls Orchestra; 7.40. The Halls Orchestra; 7.45. The Halls Orchestra; 7.50. The Halls Orchestra; 7.55. The Halls Orchestra; 8.00. The Halls Orchestra; 8.05. The Halls Orchestra; 8.10. The Halls Orchestra; 8.15. The Halls Orchestra; 8.20. The Halls Orchestra; 8.25. The Halls Orchestra; 8.30. The Halls Orchestra; 8.35. The Halls Orchestra; 8.40. The Halls Orchestra; 8.45. The Halls Orchestra; 8.50. The Halls Orchestra; 8.55. The Halls Orchestra; 9.00. 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